

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLVI] No. 45 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CAN

The Daylight Store

Geometry says: "The shortest distance between two given points is a straight line." Common sense teaches that the "straight line" principle in business guarantees economy. The shorter the distance between you and the maker the lower the price. That is why we undersell others—we buy direct.

OUR FALL BUSINESS this year has been far greater than any we have ever experienced. The stocks at all times embraces the latest productions the makers turn out. THIS WEEK WILL BE OUR THANKSGIVING TO THE TRADE IN GENERAL. Broken lots of every description will be cleared as follows Saturday, 26th, 9 a.m.

DRESS GOODS.

131 yards only splendid Tweed, light and dark, 10 and 12 in. wide, pretty stripes and checks, and excellent Tweed mixtures of every color and design, regular 50c and 75c per yard.

Thanksgiving Price 38c.

222 yards only Priestley's Cravenette, best quality, 60 inches wide, in navy blues, fawns, stripes, greys, and blacks, the best made, regular \$1.50 per yard.

Thanksgiving Price \$1.29

17 yards only best quality Black Venetion, 56 inches wide, heavy weight, suitable for ladies' jackets and skirts, regular \$2.50 per yard.

Thanksgiving Price \$1.79

24 yards only, better quality than the above Black Venetion, 56 inches wide, only heavy makes, splendid for Coats or Suits, regular \$3.50 per yard.

Thanksgiving Price \$2.79

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

84 yards only, warranted all Irish Linen Satin Damask, full bleached table linen, full width, regular 90c per yard

Thanksgiving Price 68c yard

28 dozen only, all Linen Table Napkins, Satin Damask, full bleached, splendid size, regular \$2.00 per dozen

Thanksgiving Price \$1.48 Dozen

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments

8 only Ladies finest Broadcloth, Voile, Venetion, Cheviot, etc., Skirts good sizes but the range has been broken and the odd sizes must be cleared regardless of cost.

1 Skirt, regular \$10.00,	Thanksgiving Price \$5.00
1 " 8.00,	" 4.00
1 " 7.50,	" 3.75
1 " 7.00,	" 3.50
1 " 6.50,	" 3.25
1 " 5.50,	" 2.75
1 " 5.00,	" 2.50

10 only Ladies' Jackets, sizes from 32 to 38 bust, in Browns, Blacks, and Tweeds. These are odd sizes left from sold out lines.

2 Coats, regular \$11.00,	Thanksgiving price \$5.00
1 " 10.00,	" 5.00
1 " 9.00,	" 5.00
1 " 15.00,	" 10.00
1 " 9.00,	" 7.50
3 " 6.00,	" 2.50
1 " 7.00,	" 3.50

Good Warm Underwear

Is something we must wear these cold days. We carry a dozen different makes but none give better satisfaction than the



which sells at

50c. 75c. & \$1.00.

Lots of other fine makes ready for your selection. If there is one thing we are strong on it is

Men's Underwear.

"TRY US."

J. L. BOYES,

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber,
October 21st, 1907

Council met in regular session Mayor Meng presiding.

Members present—Reeve Lowry and Councillors, Williams, Graham, Simpson, Normile, Denison.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from R. S. Kelsch, Montreal, stating that he was drawing on the town for the sum of \$25 due him for his last visits. The draft was ordered paid.

Mr. F. Burrows, Capt. A. F. Holmes and others petitioned the council for a granolithic walk, four feet wide, to connect with walk of U. Wilson and Public Library, on west side of Robert street, said walk to be built at once.

Moved by Coun. Williams, seconded by Coun. Denison that the prayer of the petition be granted. Lost.

Mr. W. C. Jenkins and others petitioned the council for an electric light on Dundas street, to be placed between the houses of Mr. A. Fraser and Mr. W. N. Doller, as the petitioners claim this is the darkest street in town.

The petition was referred to the Fire Water and Light Committee to report at the next session.

The Poor and Sanitary Committee reported the account of Dr. Vrooman, \$10.00, correct and asked for further time to report on M. S. Madole's account. Report adopted.

Moved by Coun. Simpson, seconded by Coun. Normile, that the amount owing the town by Chas. Pollard for coal procured last winter, amounting to \$88.50, be remitted. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Simpson, seconded by Coun. Denison, that the services of Mr. W. M. Davis, civil engineer, of

1 Skirt, regular \$10.00, Thanksgiving Price \$5.00	2 Coats, regular \$14.00, Thanksgiving price \$5.00
1 " 8.00, " 4.00	1 " 10.00, " 5.00
1 " 7.50, " 3.75	1 " 9.00, " 5.00
1 " 7.00, " 3.50	1 " 15.00, " 10.00
1 " 6.50, " 3.25	1 " 9.00, " 7.50
1 " 5.50, " 2.75	3 " 6.00, " 2.50
1 " 5.00, " 2.50	1 " 7.00, " 3.50
1 " 4.00, " 2.00	

There are only 8, you will have to hurry.

These are good sizes and good styles.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

14 DOZEN BELTS, the finest line of Travellers' Samples ever offered in Napanee. This assortment comprises the most elegant styles shown this fall, in all the newest shades of Leather Belts, Elastic and Silk, beautifully studded with steel and exceptionally nice buckles. The regular price of these range from 25c to \$2.00 each. Thanksgiving Price 6c to 89c each. (See Window)

All of the above Bargains will be on sale Saturday, the 26th at 9 a.m. sharp. as a thanksgiving from this great store to the people.

Domestic Department—Our showing this season of comfortable blankets, both wool and flannelette, are of the best qualities, best sizes, and lowest prices in the district for goods as perfect as the lines we offer. Comfortables, good chintz tops and bottoms, filled with best quality cotton batting, full double bed sizes, in large variety, \$1.50 to \$4. Better lines chintz, sateen and satin tops, filled with best Alaska down, full double bed sizes, splendid colorings, all perforated, \$4.50 to \$15. Our range of wool blankets is very large this season. Flannelette Blankets in 10/4 11/4, and 12/4 in white and grey with pink and blue borders, in the best weight made for the money. (Domestic Department).

The only place you can buy Watson's Underwear The manufacturers have gained a reputation for making ladies and children's underwear that is unsurpassed by any in the business. Our assortments are at their best and every size for woman or child is in stock. Every design of underwear in heavy weight cotton, union and all wool. Children's in cotton and union 15c to 30c per garment, wool 35c per garment. Ladies' cotton and union 25c to \$1 per garment, wool \$1 to \$1.75 per garment. Children's black tight 35c up. Women's tights 50c to \$1.25 per pair. We are exclusive agents for Watson's Underwear in Napanee. (Underwear Department)

Remember
your approval
to our
ambition.

Madill Bros

Give us your
interrogation
points freely.

THE - DOMINION - BANK
Is Open Saturdays

from 9 a. m. to 3 p.m.
and from 7 to 9
in the Evening.

DUDLEY L. HILL,
Acting Manager, Napanee Branch.

ALBERT COLLEGE,
Belleville, Ont.
Department of Music.

V. R. Hunt, A. A. G. O., Director, Graduate of Royal Conservatory, Leipzig, Germany.
Free staff of Specialists in PIANO, PIPE ORGAN, VOICE, VIOLIN, and THEORY OF MUSIC.

Toronto Conservatory and University Exams held annually in the College Buildings.
Over 300 successful Candidates in five years.
College re-opens Sept. 10th.
Send for special music and College catalogue.

Address:
PRINCIPAL DYER.

**The Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte
Steamboat Co., Limited.**

Rochester, N. Y. Thousand Islands.

Steamers **NORTH KING AND CASPIAN**, commencing 22nd June leave Deseronto daily except Monday, at 9.35 a.m. for Belleville, Canal Bridge, Brighton and Port of Rochester, N. Y. Returning will arrive at 4.55 a.m. same days and leave for Pictou, Bay of Quinte ports, Kingston and Thousand Islands. For further information apply to,

E. E. HORSEY, General Manager, Kingston.
J. L. ROYES, Agent, Napanee.

NOTICE !
Change of Route and
Time Table
STR. REINDEER,
—IN EFFECT—
MONDAY, JUNE 3rd
1907.

The Reindeer will run on the former route of Str. Jessie Bain on and after Monday, June 3rd, 1907.

Leaving—
Napanee for Deseronto and Pictou at 6.30 a.m.
Pictou for Deseronto at 9.30 a.m.
Deseronto for Pictou at 2.00 p.m.
Pictou for Deseronto and Napanee at 4.00 p.m.
Connecting with all G. T. R. Trains East and West, also B. of Q. Trains at Deseronto; C. O. R. Trains at Pictou, and Str. Ella Ross for Belleville, Trenton, and Upper Bay ports.

On morning trip up Steamer will call at Glen Island and Glenora, returning passengers or these points on 4 p.m. trip out of Pictou.

**Genuine Bargains
Are Here.**

Call and see, and if not, you need not buy at all.
Everything you need for presents in—

**Watches and Clocks,
Cut Glass and China.**
Great Values.

**Brooches. Necklets,
Locketts, Chains,
Bracelets,
Solid Gold Rings from
\$1.50 upwards.**

**Everything Genuine
Bargains.**

Marriage Licenses and Confidential.

F. CHINNECK'S
THE STORE OF QUALITY,
Near Royal Hotel, Napanee.

Coal Oil, Gas and Gasoline Stoves
M. S. MADOLE.

time to report on M. S. Madole's account. Report adopted.
Moved by Coun. Simpson, seconded by Coun. Normile, that the amount owing the town by Chas. Pollard for coal procured last winter, amounting to \$8.50, be remitted. Carried.
Moved by Coun. Simpson, seconded by Coun. Denison, that the services of Mr. W. M. Davis, civil engineer, of Berlin, be procured, and that he come to Napanee and look over the drainage system and consult with a committee of this council. The cost for said visit would be \$40. Carried.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:
Dr. Vrooman..... \$ 10 75
S. Howard..... 85 50
S. W. Pringle..... 4 40
H. W. Kelly..... 9 50
Wm. Loncks..... 15 40
J. W. Hall..... 2 00
D. L. Green..... 3 50
Chas. Pollard..... 4 00
Napanee Express..... 19 00
L. McCabe..... 50
U. M. Wilson..... 14 00
A. T. Harshaw..... 17 50
H. Meng..... 4 00
W. L. Bennet..... 4 00
W. A. Grange..... 4 00

The treasurer reported payments amounting to \$1215.55. Voucher granted.

Council adjourned.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, swellings, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by—T. B. Wallace.

SYDENHAM.

Mr. Hurley, proprietor of the evaporating house, has very recently purchased land from Albert Blaksley upon which will be erected the new evaporating works. Work will be commenced at once. Mr. Hurley intends giving employment to a large number of hands.
J. W. Trousdale is laying down a new piece of granolithic walk in front of his residence and new store.
Mrs. D. Badcock and family are going to move to her farm near Harrow-smith.

Wesley Sills, on the sick list for a few days, is improving.
Mr. and Mrs. Myers, of Tichborne, have moved to the village to make their future home.

Hickory nuts are very plentiful this year. The groves are filled every afternoon with busy harvesters.
H. Creighton is suffering from a sprained hand.

John Hogan is also confined to the house from the effects of a cold.

Mrs. Genge has moved into part of Mrs. Hobbs' house.

James Godfrey has settled down in his own house, after spending a year at Port Credit.

Trenton, Oct. 22.—A distressing accident happened this afternoon at the Consolidated Cannery Company's factory at Trenton, by which two men lost their lives. A retort in which canned goods are cooked exploded from an unknown cause with terrible force, instantly killing Geo. Graham and mortally injuring Louis Dube, who died an hour after. The factory is situated at the Central Ontario Railway crossing on the outskirts of the town, and particulars of the affairs are meagre. An investigation is in progress, and the Coroner's inquest is called for Friday evening.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shopp, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shopp's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by ALL DEALERS.

Corn-off, takes off corns and warts too; 15c at Wallace's Drug Store.

EE EXPRESS.

NADA—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25th 1907

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

Hot Water Bottles.

Wallace's Drug Store has the agency for the best Hot Water Bottle on the market, one that gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. We can also give you one at 98c. See both kinds before you buy—T. B. Wallace, Pharm. B., The Prescription Druggist.
2 ounces Genuine Bland's Iron Tonic Pills 25c at Wallace's Drug Store.

Don't Forget

FAIR VIEW.

George Bennett, Riverside, spent Sunday at John Bennett's.
Stacey Vanalstine is packing apples for Mr. Parks.
Mrs. Switzer is visiting at A. D. Snider's.
Bertram Vanalstine is teaching school at Sandhurst.
Stanley File had a husking bee on Wednesday.
Robert Hartley, had a bee husking corn on Monday.
Miss Maggie Lowery is able to be around again.
Miss Briden, Kingston, is visiting her uncle, Charles Lowery.

Gold Medal Contest

MARLBANK.

James Laird visited his home at Bath, last week, to see his daughter, Mrs. Angus Lloyd, who is very ill in the hospital.
Frank Hughes and Robert Asselstine visited Lime Lake last Sunday.
Miss Annie Loyst and Miss Jennie Laughlin visited Miss Beatrice Watson last Sunday.
Mrs. Reshott, Tweed, visited her sister, Mrs. Arthur Smith, last week.
Miss E. Jeffrey, Queensboro, who was visiting Miss Martha Parfir, returned home last week.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Shangraw, Colebrook, spent a few days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Shangraw.
P. F. Balfour spent Sunday at Bath.
Friends of Andrew Binnet, who has been in Saskatoon for about a year, were shocked to hear of his death on Friday. A telegram was received on Wednesday, stating he had fever and not likely to recover. Arrangements have been made to have his body brought home.

Trinity Church,

GRETNA.

We are having lovely fall weather at present, but are being frequently reminded of the winter coming, a very heavy frost on Sunday night last and froze ice to the depth of one quarter inch.
A number from here attended the party at Mrs. Shane's, Napanee, and report a good time.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Post and family spent Sunday at his mother's, at Hay Bay.
Florence Loyst, Parma, spent a few days last week at her brothers here.
Pearl McWain spent Wednesday afternoon at J. Loyst's.
Mrs. Loyd and daughter, are visiting at her uncle's, Mr. Albert Sills.
Mr. and Mrs. Bert Young and daughter

ENTERPRISE.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Howard Haywood, F. R. G. S. A., gave a very successful lecture entertainment in Murill's Hall. Everybody was well pleased and interested. The views were the best ever exhibited here, and the lecture brim full of useful information. The large hall was well filled. Mr. Haywood's entertainment was a real intellectual treat, and well deserves to be patronized by all seeking information respecting the British Empire.

The Best Window Glass.

There is a great difference in window glass. Pilkington's (English) is of uniform thickness and free from flaws. In all sizes, both single and double thick at the Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

YARKER.

Plenty of water in the river now for all purposes so mills and factories are all running again full time.
Miss Scott, a deaconess from Toronto, gave a lecture in Colebrook on the work of that organization.
Camden intends to be in line for local option as a petition is now in circulation to submit it to the electors.
The Misses Clemow and Hinch, of the H. M. Church, leave for Ottawa conference. M. Vanluven has secured a good position in Montreal and left for there Monday last.
The high price of feed is forcing the early killing of pigs, also the disposing of fowl. Butter and eggs are ruling high, and now to cap it all milk can no longer be bought for 5c per quart—six to seven cents is charged, six in Verona, seven in Yarker.
A. W. Benjamin, while in Toronto, had the misfortune to sprain his ankle and had to return home.
Mr. Cole, Harrowsmith, has completed the brick work of Mr. Wright's residence. Melville Irish has gone to Watertown.
Arthur Emberly, injured by gunpowder, at Newburgh high school, is able to be about again.
Collections were taken up on Sunday for the Kingston general hospital.
No services have been held for two Sundays in any of the Anglican churches in the parish of Camden as no appointment has yet been made.
Cassie Martin has returned home from Napanee.
Edna Dupuis leaves for Davisburg, Mich., for the winter.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Horse blankets, halters, horse brushes, mitts, and gloves at lowest prices for good goods.
BOYLE & SON.

STRATHCONA

An abundance of superior paper finds a ready market at quite an advance in price compared with one year ago. The worthy proprietor, W. J. Finlay, deserves all the good luck that is now coming his way. Messrs. Parrot and Balance have annexed a device to facilitate the loading of the paper with ease and dispatch and have also the contract of the carpenter work of the two cement annexes in contemplation of erection soon.

Contrast the appearance of F. A. MacDonald's rancho now and one year ago when fire made it desolate. His bank barn erected last fall by R. Dougan, and his house now in course of construction, both of which are a

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates. Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

FOR SALE—A good Base-Bornier, at a bargain. Apply to T. W. JOHNSON, Newburgh Road. 45tf

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—On Graham Street. Frame Cottage. Apply to NATHAN UNGER. Possession on Nov. 1st. 44b p

WANTED, by Chicago wholesale house, special representative (man or woman) for each province Canada. Salary \$20.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Business successful; position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging.
Address Manager, 132 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

I.C.E. Ice season is here. First comer first served.

S. CASEY DENISON,

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in the Township of Kingston, western Addition, in the County of Frontenac, being s/s lot No. 15, 7th concession, 104 acres, and part lot 15, 6th concession, 18 acres, making 122 acres (more or less). Has a good stone house, barn and stables. Well fenced, well watered. Most of the farm well seeded, with a good fall plowing and give possession of the said school house and church on next farm. Within two miles of Wilton, six miles from Harrowsmith, sixteen miles from Napanee, and eighteen miles from Kingston. Would like to sell the farm this fall. Allow the purchaser to do the privileges; also to make and use roads and other erections upon said lands for any and all of the purposes aforesaid, and reserving also the railway rights of way over and across said lands heretofore granted to the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company by deed.
For further particulars apply to
HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
43c Napanee, Ontario.

MORTGAGE SALE—BY PUBLIC AUCTION, OF GRAZING LANDS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR, IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on

Saturday, October 26th, 1907

at Yanch's Hotel, in the Village of Flinton, in the said Township of Kaladar, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following lands:—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Township of Kaladar, in the County of Lennox and Addington, (and Province of Ontario, and being composed of lot number twelve (12) in the (6th) concession of the said Township of Kaladar, saving and reserving thereout and therefrom the merchantable timber and trees standing, lying and being upon the said lands, also the minerals in, upon or under said lands, with the right to enter upon said lands and cut and remove said timber and trees, and dig for, mine and remove said minerals. Also the right to flood said lands; also all lumbering and river driving rights and privileges; also to make and use roads and other erections upon said lands for any and all of the purposes aforesaid, and reserving also the railway rights of way over and across said lands heretofore granted to the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company by deed.
For further particulars apply to
HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
43c Napanee, Ontario.

DOXSEE & CO.

MILLINERY OPENING

Fall and Winter
Millinery Opening

Saturday, Sept. 28th
and Following Days.

If you are unable to come on Saturday, do so at your leisure. It will be time well spent.

The Leading Millinery House.

LOST OR STRAYED—A White and Brown Cocker Bitch. Owner may have same by applying to CHIEF OF POLICE GRAHAM, and paying expenses.

FOUND—On the fair grounds, a small purse containing a small sum of money. Owner may have same by applying to CHIEF OF POLICE GRAHAM.

FURS

Furs made and remodelled in First-Class Style. Prices Reasonable, and Work Guaranteed.

Ladies' & Gents' Coats
MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of Furs, Pelts, Heads, Tails and Trimmings for sale.

MRS. GEO. F. ROBINSON,

43-4th Corner Richard and Mill streets.

VOTERS' LIST, 1907—Municipality of Town of Napanee, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Acts, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to said Act of all persons answering by the said revised

Florence Loyst, Parma, spent a few days last week at her brothers here. Pearl McWain spent Wednesday afternoon at J. Loyst's. Mrs. Loyd and daughter, are visiting at her uncle's, Mr. Albert Sills. Mr. and Mrs. Bert Young and daughter Alida, spent Sunday at his sisters, Hay Bay. Arthur Sparks, Napanee, called at Gretna, Wednesday night.

Next Tuesday Evening,

Brighten Up Your Stove Pipes

You can get the material at Wallace's Drug Store. We are selling an aluminum paint for pipes and all kinds of iron work that stays bright, and a Black for stove pipe that is odorless.

STELLA.

The new cement walk being laid in Stella is about completed.

Apples potatoes and roots are all a fair crop on the island this year.

J. S. Neilson has returned home after spending some time in the west.

Mrs. A. E. Howard, ill for some time, is slowly recovering.

W. Neilson, Kingston, gave a moving picture show in the town hall, on Saturday evening. Quite a number were present.

J. Roddick has returned home, after spending some time on his farm in the west.

Fisher Bros., Portsmouth, have bought up a large quantity of barley, and shipped it to their malt house, on Monday.

St. Paul's missionary meeting was held on Thursday evening.

S. L. Pringle has rented the Methodist parsonage, and will move there shortly.

Mrs. E. Scott has returned, after visiting friends in Manvers.

Visitors:—Miss E. Polley, Kingston, at S. L. Pringle's; Miss Gassie Wright, Kingston, at W. H. Moutray's.

October 29th.

Mr. C. B. Scantlebury's book store at Belleville, was damaged by fire to a large amount on Friday night. Loss \$25,000, insurance, \$10,000. The jewelry store of Mr. Allan McFee, Quick and Robertson's, Clarke's drug store and Carney's boot store were all losers.

Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Heating a specialty.
M. S. Madole.

two cement annexes in contemplation of erection soon.

Contrast the appearance of F. A. MacDonald's rancho now and one year ago when fire made it desolate. His bank barn erected last fall by R. Dougan, and his house now in course of construction, both of which are a credit to contractor and owner. Two verandahs of ornate design improve the house of the Madden rancho. Leslie Balance constructed them.

There was a good crop on J. T. Wilson's farm, and it was a varied one, consisting of hay, grain, as well as beans, corn and tomatoes for the canning factory. There is no better farm in the county for a fruit farm than this. When are we going to have this canning factory?

W. Balance is looking for a bumper crop in 1908 and he richly deserves it having put his farm in elegant shape for the frost to complete the preparation of the soil. His industry and affable disposition commend him to his friends.

C. Blue, wife and children, visiting A. N. Blue, of People's store returned to Madoc via Belleville, on Tuesday. Miss Maud Blue, Metis, Quebec, assumed the duties of accountant and assistant postmistress on Monday.

Charles Lake, the genial station agent, took a run to Kingston.

The school, under Miss Vanluven, of Napanee, is making rapid strides.

Two parties have been inspecting the limekilns with a view of purchase. Hickory nuts, apples and vegetables are garnered in.

Mrs. A. McLean, still at her mother's, contemplates returning to Montreal.

The new Russian Duma will be controlled by the Conservatives and Moderates, who, it is estimated, will have about 288 seats.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York's second largest financial institution, was compelled to suspend payment on Tuesday.

Dr. Montzambert has been sent to the Pacific coast by the Government to direct precautionary measures against the bubonic plague, which is reported to have broken out at Seattle.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

mineral. Also the right to flood said lands; also all lumbering and river driving rights and privileges; also to make and use roads and other erections upon said lands for any and all of the purposes aforesaid, and reserving also the railway rights of way over and across said lands heretofore granted to the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company by deed.

For further particulars apply to
HERINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
435 Napanee, Ontario.

Dated this 7th day of October, A. D., 1907.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA. ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$6,000,000.

RESERVE \$4,000,000

UNDOUBTED SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Pres.

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid on same. Interest payable quarterly, on the last days of February, May, August and November. Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, W. A. BELLHOUSE, Mgr.

Yarker Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.

APPLES WANTED!

Evaporating Apples
Wanted at

COLLIER BROS'. EVAPORATOR

Formerly old Soap Works

Next Reindeer Dock.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID

Apples may be delivered at any of the docks along the bay and will be called for by Str. Reindeer.

COLLIER BROS.

33

Speaking at Nashville, Tenn., President Roosevelt declared that for the remaining sixteen months of his term he will persevere in his campaign against all who have obtained wealth dishonestly.

town of Napanee, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Acts, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the said revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at election for members of the Legislative Assembly, and at Municipal Elections; and that the said List was first posted up at my office, at Napanee, on the 3rd day of October, A. D., 1907, and remains there for inspection. And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

WILLIAM A. GRANGE,

Clerk of the Town of Napanee.

Dated October 3rd, A. D., 1907

APPLES WANTED!

GENTLEMEN,—

As soon as your Evaporating Apples are ready to pick I want them. I can and

WILL PAY MORE THAN ANY OTHER BUYER

for the same quality of fruit delivered at my evaporator, foot of West street.

THOS. SYMINGTON.

Call at Cambridge's
Confectionery Store

for your Bread and Pastry of the purest quality, always fresh and appetizing, made of the highest grade of flour money can buy. Try our Home-made Bread.

A fresh assortment of high grade Chocolates always on hand. Also a fine line of Fancy Box Goods of different flavors, to suit the taste of all.

Lunches served at all hours.

We also have on hand fine grades of Oranges, Bananas, Lemons and everything else in connection with a Confectionery Store.

Call and examine our goods. We will be pleased to wait on you.

Cambridge's Bakery & Confectionery Store.

5c. "WONDERLAND" 5c.

NEXT DRAWING

will be held Wednesday October 30th, at 9.30, for a beautiful Solid

Leather Suit Case, now on exhibition in Messrs. Wilson Bros. Window Dandas Street.

Every purchaser of 5c admission ticket will receive a coupon at all performances up to evening of drawing.

Drawings held weekly.

Winning number and name will be published in this paper every week

The winner of the Gold Locket was Miss Alice Laughton, Mill street, number of coupon 518 G. Numbers drawn were 296 E., 835 E., 582 G., 120 F., 906 G., 635 E.

Complete change of Programme every Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

Open Evenings at 7 o'clock. Tuesday, Children's Day, Admission 2c. Open Saturday commencing at 2 p.m.

N W ATURE—Mr. Frank Bartlett, a very sweet singer, will sing the Illustrated Songs.

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA NAPANEE BRANCH,

R. G. H. TRAVERS, Manager.

Every customer's account is looked upon as our best account—There is no discrimination.

This Bank is open every Saturday Evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, as well as during daily Banking Hours.

School Children are welcome to our Savings Department.

Merchants, Professional Men, Farmers, Stock Raisers, Manufacturers, Housekeepers—are all asked to use our Bank.

INTEREST PAID 4 TIMES A YEAR.

THE GREAT INSPIRATION

Christ's Life Is Worth So Much to Us Because He Was So Much Like Us.

"Leaving us an example that we should follow his steps."—1. Peter ii., 21.

Christianity is distinguished and dominated by the ideal of the life and character of Jesus of Nazareth; it is a philosophy and a system of individual and social ethics under the inspiration of a glowing ideal. No matter how greatly its people may differ on other points, all are agreed in recognizing in Jesus the fairest of the sons of men.

There never was a time when the thought of this life was more potent than it is to-day. Men think of him as a fellow being, one who went about doing good, who looked out on life with the windows of his soul unshut and who lived out ever the holiest and highest that came to him.

The thought of such a one has become so real to men that they do not stop to argue about his existence, as they once did. If it were possible indisputably to disprove the historic Christ, men still would cherish, as highly as ever, the ideal, the vision of such a life, and in their hearts would know that such a picture could only have been born of such a person.

This goodly, glorious man no longer is one who now sits on the throne of heaven. Men are not particularly concerned as to whether he is artificially glorified and perpetuated by some divine decree. He has crowned himself in the glory of a pure and

BENEFICENT CHARACTER;

he has perpetuated himself in human loves and admiration.

Because he once showed himself as the friend of all, the pure, high-souled friend of the downtrodden and the outcast, the strong, invigorating friend of the rich and successful, he to-day walks by many a man as his unseen friend, and in busy mart or office men feel the presence of a heavenly guest.

Once men made that life the centre of dispute; they sought to prove his divinity by his unlikeness to ordinary humanity. But the facts defeated them. This man whom men so learned to love that they became willing to die for him was in all respects a man.

It has come as a revelation to the world that the supreme religious soul of

the ages should be so tenderly, naturally human. We cry "Father!" with a new sense of relationship when we see the likeness of the father in the face of such a son.

We are coming to believe that just what the great friend of mankind was so is the great father of us all to us all, that just as the Son of the most high moved amongst men seeking to help, cheering, comforting, loving, so is the eternal spirit moving in our world, going about doing good.

Once every effort of the theologian was bent to setting this majestic figure apart from mankind, to secure him sovereignly over us by separation from us.

How differently is that from the simple pictures drawn of him, from the naturalness of his life, from the love which he had for homes and human friendships, from the life which earned the illuminating rebuke of being called

A FRIEND OF SINNERS.

It is a good thing for us all often to remember that there has been such a life, that one born in poverty and unknown, far removed from centres of culture and wealth, living the hard life of a peasant, knowing all our temptations and weaknesses, yet should open his life so fully and completely to spiritual influences as to become to all the ages the greatest of all spiritual leaders.

What one has done another may do. What he has been we may be. He but shows the possibility of any life. He had no advantage over us; we know no disadvantages against which he did not have to strive. The divine heights have been scaled by human feet; his footprints beckon us on.

It was just such a life as we all have to live, not separated from men, not that of the monk or cloistered philosopher, but just that of the plain man amongst his friends and his toil. The lowliest places give opportunity for the expression of the highest graces and for the development of the most glorious traits of character. Let but a man live wholly for the right, he wholly true to the best, seek to be a friend to his God and his brother, and he shall know the power of the life from above.

HENRY F. COPE.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,

OCT. 27.

Lesson IV. Caleb's Faithfulness Rewarded. Golden Text: Matt. 25. 23.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Based on the text of the Revised Version.

Intervening Events.—The initial success of Israel at Jericho was followed by a sharp and unexpected disaster at Ai, the defeat of the army sent to take this city being occasioned by the displeasure of Jehovah with Israel because of the sin of Achan, who had violated the law of the Aban and appropriated unto himself part of the plunder of the destroyed city contrary to the direct command of Jehovah to utterly destroy all that the city contained. The transgressor was finally discovered by lot and put to death, together with all those associated with him (chap. 7). Thereupon the renewed assault upon Ai proved successful. Fear of Israel induced the powerful Gibeonite clan to resort to stratagem in order to bring about a league with the

As it was in my heart—According to my honest conviction and belief.
8. Made the heart of the people melt—Caused them to be afraid (comp. Num. 14. 1, 4; Deut. 1. 28).

1. Wholly followed Jehovah—Taking him absolutely at his word and believing faithfully in his promises.

9. Moses swore on that day—This specific oath of Moses is not recorded in the narratives of Num. 14 and Deut. 1. It is probable, therefore, that Caleb here quotes an express declaration of the great lawgiver not recorded in the Pentateuch, but familiar to Joshua, in whose presence it may have been uttered.

10. These forty and five years—This phrase taken with the statement in verse 7 above; that Caleb was forty years old when sent by Moses "from Kadesh-barnea to spy out the land," would seem to indicate that approximately five years had now passed since Israel had crossed the Jordan at Jericho and entered the territory of the Land of Promise.

12. This hill country—South of Jerusalem in the immediate vicinity of Hebron. In this mountain fastness there dwelt an unconquered enemy.

The Anakim—A race of giants. Compare note in Lesson Word Studies for September 1.

Cities great and fortified—Large and strong only by comparison with other cities of that early time.

FORTUNE'S MAGIC WHEEL

WHEN POOR PEOPLE HAVE BEEN
SUDDENLY MADE RICH.

The Spanish State Lottery Is a Great
Institution in That Country—
Remarkable Cases.

Where is the man or woman, either whose pulse would not beat faster at the prospect of waking some morning to find that Fortune had showered riches on him by a turn of her magic wheel—that his days of struggle and anxiety were to be but a memory, and that all his future was made bright by the assurance of an income on which he could enjoy the luxury of living without toil for the day and fears for the morrow? Why, the mere prospect of a consummation so delightful as this is sufficient to bring a ray of sunshine into the darkest life and to make the present bright with anticipation of the future.

Take the recent case of the Spanish State Lottery, in which the first prize of \$1,200,000, fell to ticket No. 32,884. This lucky ticket was divided into ten shares. Seven of these were held by a Barcelona firm for their employees, who divided \$844,000 among them. Another share was won by a fishmonger; a ninth by a coffee-house keeper; and a tenth by a tradesman, who each received \$120,000 in exchange for the Spanish equivalent for a few dollars. The third prize of \$400,000 fell to a poor cherry-seller and a few of his friends who had subscribed to purchase ticket No. 15,554; while prizes of \$200,000 and smaller amounts (each a for tune in itself) raised other participants in the lottery.

FROM POVERTY TO WEALTH.

Not long ago Fortune proved equally compassionate to Mrs. Savage, a lady of Southend, England, who won a prize of \$200,000 in a Calcutta lottery. When Mrs. Savage was spoken to by a friend about the Calcutta lottery she promptly purchased \$40 worth of tickets, for which a few days later, she refused an offer of \$2,500. Her husband made a similar offer, on condition that his wife would give him \$25,000 in the event of her winning a substantial prize, and with this offer the lady closed, much, as may be imagined, to her husband's delight when the good news of the \$200,000 prize came.

In last year's Christmas State Lottery at Madrid the chief prize of \$1,000,000 fell to a citizen of Coruna, whilst \$40,000 in smaller prizes went to a poor and remote village in the province of Guadalajara, where, it was said, so much money had never been seen in the village's history. About the same time a ship's fireman, employed on the Wilson liner Murillo, received an intimation that he had drawn a prize of \$200,000 kronen (about \$40,000), in an Austrian lottery, the result of an investment of 50 cents; a Prague signalman won another prize of the same value (\$40,000); and Toubia Pieterman—a woman on the verge of starvation, won the first prize of \$100,000 in the Bank of the Nobility Lottery in St. Petersburg.

Still more fortunate was Gustav Lehman, a working man of Freiburg, Switzerland, who last year won 1,000,000fr. in the Milan Exhibition Lottery. In another Milan lottery the winner of \$200,000 was a Milanese broker named Felix Galli; the second prize of \$20,000 falling to

A POOR SWISS CALLED BERTINI.

The Fates that preside over the Paris Press Lotteries are equally kind to the poor. In a recent drawing a humble boiler-maker named Gepler won the \$200,000 prize; the second prize of \$40,000 went to a small shopkeeper in the Dole; and the third, of \$20,000, to a compositor. Gepler, who lives at Lille, is a bachelor of forty. He and his brother-in-law, M. Messin, bought two tickets, agreeing to share what either won. Gepler was at work at his trade when the news that he was the winner was brought to him. Work was immediately suspended, and Gepler was carried shoulder-high around the factory amid

GREAT TIMBER WEALTH

SOMETHING ABOUT THE FORESTS
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Correspondent Writes Interestingly of
The Mighty Trees of Van-
couver.

From the East Kootenay to Peace River, and from Vancouver Island to beyond the Skeena, they come in hundreds to the office of the Commissioner of Public Works at Victoria—applications for timber licenses. The Victoria official newspaper has columns in the stereotyped form, re "permission to cut and carry away timber," till one wonders at the apparently inexhaustible forest which contains such myriad limits in its area, writes a British Columbia correspondent of the Toronto Telegram.

Of all parts of the province, probably Vancouver Island is the scene of most activity in the business of securing timber lands. Many a day this summer, fast-going autos can be seen whirling along the splendid roads that stretch from Victoria up to the north and interior of the island. In these high-priced cars sit keen-faced millmen from the republic to the south. They want sawlogs, of which their native States of Washington, Oregon, etc., are getting pretty well depleted.

IN TIMBER LANDS.

As the chauffeur sits with his eyes riveted on the road, where some dexterity is required to manoeuvre the fast-going machine among the great tree trunks, stumps and wind-falls that abut upon the highway, his patrons are busy, sizing up the timber with envious eyes. Frequently the roadway skirts swampy country (the roadbed ever the same, sandy soil and gravel, an ideal one for all weathers), where dense thickets would obscure a deer twenty yards away. These are the bottoms where great cedars predominate, towering above the jungle of brush and alders which grow with tropical luxuriance in the damp, black loam, rich from ages of decayed vegetable matter. Away from the road or trail, travelling through such woods is a wearisome process, what with clambering over huge, wind-fallen giants, and gingerly walking along prone trunks that have been arrested in their fall, criss-crossed many feet from the ground. These swamps are the favorite haunts of bear, and the venerable cedars growing therein are the joy of the shingle-bolt man, who, by the way, is too busy to be interested in the flora, fauna and natural history of the woods.

THE BIG TREES.

Timber varies with the soil. On the edge of a big beaver meadow one finds cedar, spruce, balsam, and a small, stray white pine occasionally, to say nothing of alder and soft maple; while further on, when the road rises to the dry ridges, the great staple timber of the coast is seen—Douglas fir. And what trees! "British Columbia toothpicks"—irreverent epithet, originating doubtless with some jealous visitor. Big trees! Why they are all big, only some are colossal—that is the only word to do justice to those straight, towering shafts of timber. One famous limit, far above tide water, at the foot of the interior mountains, is traversed by the stage road, which winds through hundreds of acres of superb firs, whose giant trunks, in places, almost scrape the hubs of passing vehicles. A cool twilight pervades this place, even in the brightest of days, for mountains at the sides and the vast canopy of boughs one hundred feet overhead, permit only stray shafts of sunshine to penetrate the shadowy aisles of the wood. Through this grand, park-like forest, the traveller can see far back, for no underbrush grows there—nothing but a vista of smooth, grey trunks, whose green tops are sometimes two hundred feet above the soft floor of the woods, where thick mosses spread like a velvet carpet, set off by ferns, banks of tall bracken smothering old logs and beds of delicate maidenhair.

city contrary to the direct command of Jehovah to utterly destroy all that the city contained. The transgressor was finally discovered by lot and put to death, together with all those associated with him (chap. 7). Thereupon the renewed assault upon Ai proved successful. Fear of Israel induced the powerful Gibeonites to resort to stratagem in order to bring about a league with the conquering host of Israel (chap. 9). The native kings dwelling in the cities to the north and south sought by repeated "alliances" and confederacies to oppose the progress of Joshua's march of conquest, but to no avail. Success continued to remain with Israel, so that both in the south and in the north the armies of Israel were victorious. Chapters 9-12 record these further successful exploits of Joshua, and in chapter 12 is given a summary list of the kings and peoples whom the Israelites under Joshua conquered. Several strong cities, however, among them Jerusalem, remained unconquered, and the entire land did not become the possession of the Hebrews until the days of David. With the 13th chapter begins the second larger division of the book of Joshua. This division comprises chapters 13-22 and describes the division of the land and its apportionment among the various tribes. To the tribes of Reuben and Gad and to half of the tribe of Manasseh was assigned the territory east of the Jordan basin from the river Arnon on the south to the vicinity of Aklat Hermon on the north. The extraordinary inheritance of these tribes is described in chapter thirteen. In the last verse of this chapter also is recorded the fact that to the tribe of Ephraim, which has been sacredly set apart for the service of the priesthood, no specific inheritance was given. Later certain cities in Israel were assigned as priestly residence cities, and ample provision was made for the material support of priests and Levites.

Verse 6. Our lesson passage contains a brief and interesting prelude narrative which forms an integral part of the account of the distribution of territory west of the Jordan among the nine and one-half tribes. The fact that there were in all twelve tribes to be provided for without coming to the aid of the tribe of Levi, which received no inheritance, is accounted for by Joseph's place in the tribal development of the family of Jacob being given by his two sons, Ephraim and Manasse, and not by his son Benjamin, the founder of a tribe.

Caleb, the son of Jephonai, first mentioned as one of the spies sent from Kadeshbarnea to ascertain the character of the Promised Land and its inhabitants (Num. 13, 6). He and Joshua were the only two who returned from spying out the land with encouraging reports, leading the majority of the Israelites to take possession of that land. As a reward for their courage and faith on this occasion these two were to enter upon Israel's promised inheritance (Num. 14, 24, 30, 26, 65).

The Kenazite Gileadites appear in 1 Chron. 2, 5, 18, 25, as an independent tribe, the son of Phogor, and grandson of Jaakim. In our lesson passage also he is counted as a member of the tribe of Judah. From his being designated the Kenazite, however, some have inferred that he was a foreigner by birth, descended from the Edomite tribe bearing that name, mentioned in Gen. 15, 19, and that he was in reality a proselyte who had been incorporated into the tribe of Judah (Comp. Gen. 36, 15, 42). Caleb's younger brother Othniel who afterward became the first of the Judges after Joshua, is also called "the son of Kenaz" (comp. Josh. 15, 17 and Judg. 1, 13 and 3, 9, 11). It is possible, however, that the Kenaz referred to was a member of the tribe of Judah, concerning whom nothing further is known. From the fact that one of Caleb's sons also was called Kenaz (1 Chron. 4, 15), it appears that the name was held in great regard by the family. It was customary both among the Hebrews and the Arabs to thus perpetuate certain family names.

7. Kadesh-barnea—The location of the camp of Israel during most of the thirty-eight years of the desert sojourn, and next to Sinai the most important of all the resting places of the children of Israel between Egypt and Canaan.

12. This hill country—South of Jerusalem in the immediate vicinity of Hebron. In this mountain fastness there dwelt an unconquered enemy.

The Anakim—A race of giants. Compare note in Lesson Word Studies for September 1.

Cities great and fortified—Large and strong only by comparison with other cities of that early time.

14. Hebron became the inheritance of Caleb—Together with the surrounding country. Later the city itself was ceded by Caleb to the Levites Josh. 21, 11).

15. The name of Hebron—Hebron was apparently the original name of the city, which after Abraham's stay there had received the name Kirjath-arba. At the time of Caleb's taking possession of his inheritance the ancient name of the city was restored.

The land had rest from war—A period of peace followed the entering of Israel upon its inheritance.

The lesson passage for to-day should be studied, especially by the senior and adult classes, in connection with a survey of the entire narrative devoted to the distribution of the land among the tribes and their settlement in their possession. Compare chapters 13-19 inclusive.

AN AGED BRITISH TREE.

The Cowthorpe Oak. Reputed 500 Years Old. Flourishing in York.

One of the oldest of British trees is the Cowthorpe oak, which has been standing near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, for 500 years, according to veracious chroniclers. It is a tree that has been described often and has figured in works of fiction.

It is related of this tree that on one occasion as many as forty persons have been gathered within the hollow of its trunk, although it must be confessed that some of these were children. The latest recent measurement showed that a girth of trunk at the ground was 34 ft. 3 inches and the cavity was 11 feet by 2 feet.

The tree is not now so very tall, reaching only 37 feet into the air. There are twenty-five troops about the tree to support the falling branches.

The cavity has been noticeable ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Many of the earlier measurements show that the tree once was much greater in girth than now.

Aged as it is the tree has means in 1901 and 1905 and always at dates a large amount of foliage. In 1901 an acorn from the Cowthorpe oak was planted near York and a tree is growing up slowly as a memorial to the parent.

PLAGUE OF SQUIRRELS.

New York City is Overrun With the Little Rodents.

New York City, of a considerable part of which is threatened by a plague that is fast making the residents of the section affected sympathize keenly with the sufferers of rabid-ridden Australia. Squirrels are increasing to such an alarming extent in Central Park that the sections on both sides are being overrun with the mischievous little animals; they appear in what pass for gardens in New York; they run, tame and fearless, over the sidewalks; they horrify gentlemanly women by getting in the way of automobiles and trolley cars and being ground up into hash; and they bother every one for blocks in all sorts of ways.

No one wants to kill a harmless little animal like a squirrel, and, besides, the law protects them if they come from the parks of the city.

Squirrels can find plenty to eat except in cold weather, and their numerous friends, young and old, see to it that they do not suffer when snow is on the ground. No squirrel ever seems to die, and as there are two litters a year as a rule in each squirrel family, it can readily be seen that there will soon have to be a decision as to where to put the overflow.

If an employe doesn't know his place he need not expect to keep it long.

Decle, and the third, of \$20,000, to a compositor, Gepler, who lives at Lille, is a bachelor of forty. He and his brother-in-law, M. Messin, bought two tickets, agreeing to share what either won. Gepler was at work at his trade when the news that he was the winner was brought to him. Work was immediately suspended, and Gepler was carried shoulder-high around the factory amid a storm of cheering and singing which almost raised the roof. It is interesting to note that, within an hour of receiving the good news, he was inundated with invitations to dinner from married men with eligible daughters! Messin, when interviewed, confessed, "My wife created a scene when I bought the ticket for spending such a large sum as \$2 from our household savings."

M. Gepler's predecessor as winner of the \$200,000 in the French Press Lottery was Mme. Hoser, of Sedan, who, at the time, was employed in the canteen of the 28th Dragons. Hours before the time of opening the bank of the Credit Foncier, where the drawing took place, was besieged with excited crowds, and when the proceedings began the hall was packed to suffocation. In the middle of the great hall

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

which had been kept sealed up in a cellar since the numbers were put in, was set up and turned. The Director of the Credit Foncier, with two other high officials, unlocked the three locks of the small door in the centre of the wheel, and two charity children from the Assistance Publique each drew a number which were then called aloud. On this occasion the second prize of \$40,000 was won by M. Cousine, a clerk, to whom it represented more than eighty years' salary.

An agricultural laborer named Joseph Seven, of the Department of Mayne, won \$100,000 in the recent Ormesson Hospital Lottery, his two tickets having cost him a franc apiece, while in a lottery held at Lille about the same time a rag-picker named Beny, who lived in a tumble-down hovel at Aubervilliers, was made a man of wealth by winning a prize of 100,000 francs. In the Spanish National Lottery, a few years ago, a prize of \$40,000 went to a syndicate of ten men, among whom were a cobbler, a coppersmith, a waiter, a pork-seller, and a young sergeant; while in the Spanish Christmas Lottery of the same year a prize of \$175,000 was divided among the crew of the Italian warship Lepanto.

Marie Biret, a Paris maid-of-all-work, awoke one morning to find that she was mistress of 250,000 francs, just 1,000 times her year's wages, through the accident of buying

A LUCKY LOTTERY TICKET.

A Parisian workman bought a ticket for a lottery authorized by the French Government on behalf of the hospitals for consumptive children; he paid 1 franc for the ticket and found himself \$50,000 richer for the investment. In another Parisian lottery, Jean Feyel, a clerk, and Louis Bouly, manager of a wool-combing factory near Bergerac, won \$100,000, and a prize of \$20,000 in the same lottery went to five sisters named Lubbe, residing at Lille, three of whom were employed as shop-girls.

M. Gazet, a mechanic employed in Kussler's engineering works, Clamont, won \$100,000 in a recent French Press Lottery; a \$20,000 prize going to Mme. Le Roux, a widow who kept a shop at Angers. A woman employed as a cook in Paris won a \$100,000 prize a few months ago, and among other lucky winners of sums ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000 are a Moravian convict \$10,000, four plate-layers (\$20,000), a cigar dealer \$15,000, a porter (\$50,000), a road-sweeper (\$20,000), and a plumber (\$20,000).

A remarkable case of luck reported recently was that of M. Camus, a cashier, of Rheims. M. Camus won \$200 in a lottery, and with the money bought a Paris City bond and a Credit Foncier debenture. In the periodical drawing his Paris Bond brought him \$20,000, and a few weeks later his Credit Foncier coupon added \$40,000 to his winnings, which all resulted from an original investment of a few francs.—London Tit-Bits.

this grand, park-like forest, the traveler can see far back, for no underbrush grows there—nothing but a vista of smooth, grey trunks, whose green tops are sometimes two hundred feet above the soft floor of the woods, where thick mosses spread like a velvet carpet, set off by ferns, banks of tall bracken smothering old logs and beds of delicate maidenhair.

FIRE, THE DESTROYER.

And this glorious forest must all go some day. The large lumber interests which own it know the value of each acre, and as soon as railway communication is established with salt water, the hum of a sawmill will echo through the woods, and train-loads of lumber will roll down grade to the coast.

With all the activity of the lumbermen, and the inroads they are making on accessible timber, fire is the greatest destroyer of forests. In spite of laws against, and watchfulness to prevent it, large areas are yearly swept over by the devouring element. Not that the trees are actually burned up in many cases, for the fire runs through the underbrush and dead stuff, settling on old logs and dried out rampikes, which usually contain considerable pitch. In the case of the green timber, the flames skim up the trunk, licking up moss and trickles of gum, and apparently, beyond blackening the trunk, doing no harm. But a severe scorching is, nevertheless, very injurious, and the lumber sawn from such trees is inferior.

IN WINTER SEASONS.

To strangers who have beheld the British Columbia woods during the rainy season, the idea of fire running riot amongst such vegetation seems almost impossible. Well! A winter with many days of leaden skies, when the moisture-laden clouds drop aridward in a steady, lifeless drizzle, a time when the evergreen and ever-present "Sailor" bush sheds showers on the hardy ventureser into the sylvan depths, and when the white woods are soaking and dripping. But a little fine weather and the forest is soon dried out, till when August is reached, nearly everything is combustible and a prey to the carelessly smothered fire which rambles and prospector too often leave smoldering behind them, and which frequently terminate in a brown land of smoke, with its aftermath of blackened country.

LICENSES COST LITTLE.

But to refer to the first part of this effusion, permit the timber licensee. All unoccupied Government timber lands are subject to lease by any individual, though not by corporations directly. The annual fee payable for logging privileges on six hundred and forty acres—that is the right to cut all the timber on a section being the relatively modest sum of one hundred and forty dollars. Given every access to tide water, combined with a fair average berth of timber, and the fortunate securer of such a license stands to make a good thing, either by "hand logging" on his own account or by disposing of his lease to one of the large milling concerns, who are always ready to buy up such propositions. Needless to say, the timber lease that has up till now, escaped the eagle eye of the cruisers, is rare axis.

TIMBER CRUISERS.

Of professional timber cruisers in British Columbia there are aplenty—lean, tough-muscled men who read the forest like a book, and who would smile at the idea of getting lost in the sea of trackless timber. With forty pounds hanging from the pack straps on their shoulders, and a compass in their pocket, they are ready to hike anywhere—through swamp, along broken coast line, over the crags and rock bluffs of the numerous mountain divides, crawling through mazes of logs and up-turned roots, following deer trails where cougars crouch for their prey. They plod along, scanning the ground for corner stakes and boundaries, the while they swiftly estimate the fir and cedar.

Sometimes the cruisers go on their own account, frequently in the interests of the big milling companies, who are adding daily to their vast holdings in British Columbia. In the latter case the cruisers go to inspect leases for sale, for, with the snapping up of lands every-

where, much indiscriminate staking is done, and many a Government lease is found to embrace an area far up a mountain side, where the fir, spruce, wind shaken and stunted, is anything but desirable. Such leases are frequently taken up on the chance—nowadays when almost anything is saleable—of "catching a sucker" before next year's payment becomes due.

GETTING SCARCE.

"Timber is getting scarce!" It seems incredible to the traveller, who sees bush, bush and more bush reaching out everywhere. Nevertheless, the "big sticks," right handy to the water, are getting exhausted, and stuff that would have been culled a very few years ago is now skidded out for the boom.

But to an easterner there still seems to be a prodigal disregard for wood all along the coast, and many an Ontario sighs, when he thinks of the hard cash he could realize were it only possible to magically transfer those same left-over and cast-aside logs "back east," where sawlogs are sawlogs, and in a similar case to the well-known one of the (parson) the chestnut Saxon and Hibernian. The former, seeing Pat driving a fat steer to Limerick market, inquired how much he would get for the animal. "Fifteen pounds," was the answer.

"Why!" said the Englishman, "if you had him in Liverpool you would get twenty pounds for him."

"Yes," exclaimed Pat, "and if I had the Lakes of Killarney at the gates of hades, I could get a shilling a glass for them."

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

Imagine any lumber dealer from a foreign country endeavoring to find in British Columbia a market for his goods! This actually happened a short time ago at Victoria, where a Russian had come for the purpose of inquiring into the chances of selling Siberian timber out here. We think he abandoned the idea, although his firm makes extensive shipments of telegraph poles, etc., to Mexico. Anyway, the Russian may have been only one hundred and fifty years or so too early, for Rudyard Kipling, in a fantastic "glimpse into the future" story reckons on Siberia as the lumber producer for the brotherhood of nations that will then be living on this Utopian globe. But those times are apparently a long way off, and the Pacific coast holds the palm yet.

With British Columbia timber limits it is much the same story as it was in regard to Northwest lands. The Americans are getting in on the ground floor, and while English capital lags behind in the time-honored, conservative way, the shrewd Yankee is getting a huge slice of what is to-day the finest timber country in the world.

IN CANADA'S HINTERLAND

TALES OF MURDER AND CANNIBALISM BROUGHT DOWN.

Last Winter's Famine Drove the Indians to Kill and Eat Their Fellows.

Tales of cannibalism, wholesale murder, awful privation and famine and deadly feuds among the natives of northeastern Canada, between the eastern shore of James' Bay and Labrador, are brought back by J. A. Osborne, editor of The Fort Francis Times, who has just completed a trip of exploration in that desolate, uninviting country, says the New York Herald.

While at Moose Factory, Mr. Osborne met a young man who fled there in terror of his uncle, who, he said, had killed and eaten eight human beings. There, too, he saw a woman who killed and ate her two children last winter, so great was the famine. This lack of food primarily was brought about by the fact that the woods seemed almost entirely without the usual number of deer and rabbits, upon which animals the natives ordinarily subsist.

HOME.

SOME DAINTY DISHES.

Orangeade.—To the juice of three oranges add the finely peeled rind of half an orange, two ounces of loaf sugar, and a pint of water. Stir over the fire till the sugar has melted, and then allow it to simmer for twenty minutes. Strain, and when cold, ice for use.

Baked Bananas.—Peel six bananas and lay in a shallow tin. Take the juice of two lemons, one cup of granulated sugar, piece of butter the size of an egg, just water enough to cover. Boil until a syrup, then pour over bananas, and bake twenty-five minutes in a slow oven, basting every little while. When done bananas will be pink in color. Serve with roast meats.

Tribune Dessert.—Slice together three oranges and four or five bananas; put plenty of sugar over, then beat two eggs, add to a good pint of milk; sweeten and bring to a boil. Stir in two heaping tablespoons of corn starch (dissolved in a little milk), a pinch of salt. Stir until it thickens, flavor with vanilla; pour over fruit, chill and serve with whipped cream.

Peppermint Creams.—Take the white of one egg, slightly whipped, stir into it with a knife one pound of icing sugar till a thick paste is formed, then add twenty to thirty drops of essence of peppermint, according to taste; thoroughly mix. Roll out the paste on a sugared board to about a quarter of an inch thick, and cut out with a tin shape, and leave to harden for twenty-four hours in a dry place, then pack into boxes in rows.

Macaroni and Kidney.—Put a quarter of a pound of macaroni into a saucepan full of boiling water, parboil some kidneys and cut them into slices, peel and slice some firm tomatoes, butter a pie-dish and put in it a layer of the cooked macaroni, then a layer of kidney and afterward a layer of sliced tomato. Repeat this until the dish is full, then pour over all a tablespoonful of tomato or savory sauce mixed with a little gravy. Put over the top a layer of breadcrumbs and some pieces of butter and bake slowly.

Force-meat Marrow.—Prepare some nice veal stuffing, using butter and one egg; to bind it together. Parboil a whole marrow, divide into two lengthwise, remove the seeds, place the two halves of the marrow side by side on a dish, fill the cavity in each with the stuffing, cover with breadcrumbs and baked till cooked. Place the marrow on a hot dish, make some good gravy by adding browned flour and hot water to the dripping, and drain around the marrow. Garnish each with a sprig of parsley and serve hot.

A good Cottage Pie.—Take any remains of cold meat, cut small, also one onion, chopped, put all into a small saucepan with just enough stock to cover, dredge in some seasoned flour, and let all simmer for half an hour. Boil four potatoes, and when cooked and dry mash them with a little butter, pepper and salt. Take the meat out of the gravy and place in a pie-dish; stir the gravy till it boils fast, seasoning and coloring it to taste, then pour over the meat. Lay the mashed potato on the top and bake in the oven till a nice brown.

Gingerbread.—This good recipe for gingerbread has not the advantage of being inexpensive, but it is delicious. Melt one-third of a cupful of butter in two-thirds of a cupful of boiling water, and add one cupful of molasses, and one egg well beaten. Mix and sift two and three-fourths cupfuls of pastry flour (once sifted), one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and two teaspoonfuls of ginger. Add to first mixture, beat thoroughly, turn into a buttered and floured shallow pan, and bake in a moderate oven thirty minutes. Vary the flavor sometimes by using one teaspoonful each of clove and cinnamon and one-fourth of

a cough, however slight it may be. But there are many housewives who have regular sweeping days, taking certain precautions. A good plan is to wet a newspaper and then tear it up in pieces, scattering them over the floor. Push them along in front of the broom and they will absorb most of the dust.

The fatigue of sweeping may be overcome by a little thought in the correct position of the broom. The motion of sweeping gives some good waist and arm exercises, starts the circulation and increases respiration. Some authorities say, take a long, steady stroke, but, without doubt, the short, quick stroke with the handle leaning forward and the broom on the right side is the habit of the best trained sweepers.

BOY'S REMARKABLE GIFT

LAD OF FOURTEEN UNRAVELS GREAT MYSTERIES.

All Norway Is Talking of the Powers of Clairvoyancy Possessed by Him.

All Norway is talking about Johann Floetum, a fourteen-year-old boy, who appears to be gifted with the remarkable powers of clairvoyancy. Some astounding discoveries have been made through the agency of this lad with the sixth sense, and at present an army of 3,000 peasants is busily engaged searching, on clues provided by him, for a girl who was stolen by gypsies from Christiansa some time ago. The boy described a cave in the mountains near Støren, and stated that the girl was alive, but very emaciated.

The cave is some miles from Trondhjem, and on Tuesday a squad of special police arrived with electric hand lamps and armed with revolvers. A sergeant eventually volunteered to descend alone into the cave, but returned after an hour of breathless suspense with the news that not a living soul was to be found in that part of the cave he had searched. The search in the mountains was then resumed by the entire army, and is still progressing. Floetum has arrived on the spot, and is being consulted several times daily by the leaders of the search party.

Sir Henry Seton-Karr has a shooting lodge near Sing Saas, the boy's birthplace. He told a pressman that so interested did he become in the stories told of the lad's prowess that he asked him to visit him.

AMAZING STORIES.

Some of the stories alluded to by Sir Henry border on the marvellous. Last season many farmers complained of mysterious losses of sheep. So serious did these disappearances become it was finally decided to consult young Floetum.

The boy at once stated that the sheep had been shot and eaten by Norwegian "typer" (red grouse) shooters, who needed a change of diet. After that no more sheep were missed.

Two years ago a little girl was lost in the woods near Aalesund. Floetum was consulted this spring, and, with his eyes closed, described very minutely a "soeter," or mountain farm, with a broker, fence, where a man lived with his three children. He went on to "see" one of the children who was picking berries, wander away through the woods, lose her way, and finally fall into a river. The body, he said, lay under a certain waterfall, and there the remains were found.

The body of a mentally afflicted man who had fallen into a deep pool was also found through Floetum's agency, while in a very recent case he described the exact spot in the snow where a man had lost his watch, and the article was promptly recovered.

Hundreds of letters from all parts of the world reach the boy every week, and quite recently he received a very tempting offer to display his powers in London.

ON THE FARM

THE MISFORTUNE OF BUMPER WHEAT CROPS.

"About the biggest curse this country has is the bumper crop of wheat," said Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, addressing a Manitoba meeting of stockmen last winter. "Some three times since I first came into this province we got farmers started fairly well along live-stock lines and along dairy lines, and were getting them to try various live-stock branches. Creameries were being built, pigpens erected, and people were doing fairly well, but there would come one of these big crops of wheat and everyone would throw up his hands, and the first thing we knew the cattle were sold, the pigs were sold and the fowls were allowed to freeze to death. Creameries were closed up. Every man was plowing, and it was forty bushels to the acre and \$1 a bushel!" The fact of the matter is that with all credit to wheat, we must, if we wish to succeed in this country, look to our live-stock.

While it may occur to the satirist to suggest that next winter Dr. Rutherford may be able to lead in a hymn of praise for the blessing of a slim crop of wheat, nevertheless there was much wisdom in his words. Mankind is ever prone to shortsighted conduct which very often leads to commercial suicide, and it is only when the easy down-grade path is providentially blocked that he begins the climb to higher and more stable levels of success.

So much for official philosophy. Continuing the Live-stock Commissioner touched on a question that will awaken the interest of Eastern as well as prairie cattlemen:

"Complaint has been made that it does not pay to go into beef production in the West. As matters are a man, after considerable expense and trouble, has prepared a number of fat cattle for sale and then finds very great difficulty in getting their proper value in the market. You all know what has been achieved by the united concerted action of the grain-growers of this country. The same thing can be done with regard to the marketing of cattle. It is simply a matter of combination on the part of the producers, and, in my opinion, there is a very profitable field for the production of beef. The export of cattle bred in this country is large, and it is getting larger all the time. In 1904 30,000 head of cattle were shipped east; in 1905, 22,000, and in 1906, 35,000. For years large numbers have been sent and a lot of these cattle are shipped at a loss to the owner.

"In the States the cattle are shipped from the ranches to the Middle States, and there fed up, and at the end of ninety days are sent in to Chicago, and are carefully culled, and only the best are sent forward for export to European markets. They sell from a penny to two-pence a pound more than Canadian cattle. On the other hand our cattle are shipped right through, and when they arrive on the other side of the Atlantic are a disgrace to Canadian breeders. It has always struck me on this phase of the matter that there is a great field in our Province of Manitoba and in what is now Saskatchewan, as well as some parts of Ontario, for the finishing of these cattle. I think if these cattle could be taken by our Manitoba farmers in the fall and put into feed lots and fed on coarse grains, that it would pay very well indeed to finish these cattle here and send them forward to a properly safeguarded market in Europe or in the east. I think that could be done very profitably. We have more coarse feed in this province and in Saskatchewan than in any other part of the world that I know of. It is a ridiculous thing to ship cattle and also to ship our coarse grains. I intend to go thoroughly into this question with a view to establishing a paying and profitable cattle trade from Manitoba to Europe.

and ate her two children last winter, so great was the famine. This lack of food primarily was brought about by the fact that the woods seemed almost entirely without the usual number of deer and rabbits, upon which animals the natives ordinarily subsist.

OPEN CANNIBALISM.

As these occurrences did not seem to have caused any great stir in that region, Mr. Osborne has come to the conclusion that cannibalism is practised openly among the Indians and half-breeds.

One Cree village on Main River was practically wiped out because of the remarkably great snowfall last winter. It snowed incessantly for many days and the cold was excessive, even for that country. Day after day the hunters fared badly, and finally game became so scarce that a small rabbit was considered a big find.

Haying no provisions stored up, and with streams frozen solid, the Indians starved to death, with the exception of a party of young men and women, who decided to try to make Hudson's Bay Fort, 150 miles down the stream. After a journey marked by untold privation they reached the fort more dead than alive.

A relief expedition sent back to the village found nothing except thirteen bodies in the rude huts.

NATIVE FEUDS.

A feud between two half-breed families resulted from the killing by two brothers of a hunter who was disguised as a bear. Relatives of the dead man went to the home village of the hunters and killed five members of the family while the two brothers were away. Friends of the brothers then upon took up the fight and wiped out the family of the murderers, so that in all thirteen persons lost their lives as the result of the accident.

Mr. Osborne says the Indian and Eskimo population of the region is diminishing rapidly, due partly to emigration to the coast of Labrador and partly to the prevalence of disease and frequent scarcity of food. He says many of the natives are falling a prey to tuberculosis.

Iron ore, according to the explorer, abounds in almost inexhaustible quantities in the district east of Hudson's Bay, but seems without value now, because of the lack of transportation.

LONDON'S "WORKSHYS."

Able-Bodied Men and Their Families Live in the Workhouse.

Willesden (England) guardians are entertaining at their workhouse nine of the most inveterate "workshys" in London.

These able-bodied citizens, whose ages range from thirty-one to fifty-one, have been the rascals of Willesden for the support of themselves and their families during the last three years thousands of pounds.

The fact is that a lazy man with a wife and family finds life much easier and pleasanter in a workhouse than outside. If he wants a holiday he discharges himself and returns as soon as the hospitality of his friends is exhausted.

Here is the record of one of these "workshys": A— is a fine, tall man, forty-five years old, and a skilled carpenter. He has a family of eight, most of whom have been born in the workhouse and brought up by the guardians. The two elder children are at work, one as a domestic servant. The fact that the guardians sent the girl to Wales to be out of the reach of her good-for-nothing father is considered a great hardship by A.

Since May, 1908, A and his family have cost the guardians nearly £100.

With variations, this is the story of the rest of Willesden's nine worst "workshys," who are all to the eye good, lusty men. They follow the trades of a blacksmith, an omnibus-conductor, a furniture maker, a bricklayer and a plasterer. Six of the nine have wives in the house. And between them they have thirty-four children.

ful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and two teaspoonfuls of ginger. Add to first mixture, beat thoroughly, turn into a buttered and floured shallow pan, and bake in a moderate oven thirty minutes. Vary the flavor sometimes by using one teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cloves; then baked in buttered and floured individual tins.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

To Prevent Bilious Attacks.—Take a glass of hot water every morning the first thing.

Oysters are highly nutritious, and are most easily assimilated when eaten raw. Bottled fruits should be kept in the dark. A dry cupboard is the best place for them.

When making a meat pie always cut the meat into small pieces and pile around the dish, leaving a hollow centre. Into the hollow pour stock or water for gravy.

Glycerine and lemon juice in equal proportions is very useful for whitening the hands. Apply at night and put on loose gloves immediately.

Muslin curtains, especially those to be used in a bedroom, should be rinsed in alum water, which does not spoil their color and renders them non-inflammable. Allow two ounces of alum to a gallon of water.

Lamb, should not be kept more than the least high; like other young meat it is quickly tainted and spoils. This is on account of the large proportion of fluids and moisture contained in the tissues.

Breakfast Bacon.—The stereotyped bacon rasher may be improved both in flavor and appearance if it is soaked for a quarter of an hour in milk, then well flavored and fried in plenty of hot bacon dripping. This simple process transforms the ordinary rashers into a real delicacy.

To cook kippered herrings nicely proceed as follows: Put the kippers in a deep dish, pour boiling water over, and cover for seven minutes. Drain off the water, place the fish on a hot dish, put small pieces of butter on them, and cook in the oven, or under a gas grill, for three to five minutes.

Three hot Dinners from a Sirloin of Beef.—Cut the flank off and either salt or pepper it, then boil with fresh vegetables. The undercut may be removed and either broiled and roasted, or served as fillet steaks. The prime cut which alone remains can be roasted in the usual way.

This polish for metalum is very easily made and produces a very good result without much labor. Take four ounces of beeswax, two ounces of white wax, and two ounces of castile soap. Scrape an finely, and pour over it one pint of boiling water. When dissolved, let it boil again; take it off the fire and add one pint of turpentine. Stir until cold at short intervals. Use exactly as you would beeswax and turpentine.

To clean a furred kettle.—Fill the kettle with water and add to it a drachm of sal-ammoniac. Let it boil for an hour, when the fur or petrified substance formed on the metal will be dissolved and can easily be removed. In boiling out a kettle care must be taken to put on the lid closely, so as not to leave the smallest crevice. If the lid is in the least broken or bent, it is always best to get a new one, for the water is liable to become smoked and unfit for use.

An excellent food for infants who are old enough to take any form of flour food is made thus: Tie one pound of wheat flour in a cloth, plunge this into a saucepan of boiling water and let it boil fast for three hours. Turn out the ball and scrape off the gluten on the outside of the flour; the inside will prove a dry mass. Grate a tablespoonful from this as it is required, mix it in cold milk or water, and stir into a cupful of boiling milk, and stir while it boils five minutes. For an infant this preparation should be thin, so that it can be taken through a bottle.

HOW TO SWEEP PROPERLY.

There is not nearly so much sweeping done as there used to be, as it is so well known that in dust there is likely to be many germs of disease, especially if there is any one in the family who has

had lost his watch, and the article was promptly recovered.

Hundreds of letters from all parts of the world reach the boy every week, and quite recently he received a very tempting offer to display his powers in London.

FED THROUGH A TRAP.

Rival "Professor" Exposes Tricks of a Fasting Couple.

Professional fasting men have fallen out, with the result that one, known in private life as Frank Eich, jeweller, of Rhyl, England, and professionally using the title of "Sacco," told a remarkable story in the witness-box of alleged fasting "tricks," against the other, Clarence Stevens, otherwise "Professor Succa."

Sacco, whose feasts in London and the large towns of England have brought his name somewhat prominently before the public in recent years, sued "Succa" and his wife, Mme. Melodee, in the Rhyl county court for £7 5s. 9d. Included in this was a claim of 14s. "for food supplied to Mme. Melodee whilst she was fasting in a box at Rhyl World's Fair" during the season past.

Sacco, who arranged the fast, said he lent the fasting couple money, and advanced the man 35s. to buy a dress suit. Madame was "sealed up" in the usual windowed box, so that apparently nothing could be passed to her during the days of her fast. But one window was a sliding pane, and was not sealed, and through this a dinner was daily handed in to the fasting lady. The food was necessary, said Sacco, because it was early apparent that Madame was not able to do without it.

Madame (Sacco continued) was succeeded in the box after her fast by the professor, her husband, who "fasted" for twenty-one days, but was also secretly fed by the same means.

Madame and her husband emphatically denied the allegations, on oath, but the judge held that the genuineness of their fast had nothing to do with the case. He gave judgment for Sacco, but only for £3 10s. money lent, and for the dress suit. Madame declared that the whole aim of the story was to injure her professionally.

CHINESE PRINCES SUSPENDED.

Because They Failed to Give up the Use of Opium.

By an Imperial decree, Prince Shuan, Prince Jui and others in high office are suspended for failure to give up the use of opium during the six months' period of probation allowed by the decree ordering the discontinuance of the use of the drug in China. The period has been extended three months, and other officers are warned that at the end of that time the decree will be strictly enforced.

The Imperial ban on opium was issued on September 21 of last year and on November 21 regulations were published for its enforcement. In these it was laid down that officers of the Government must set an example. Officers over 60 years old, whose cravings are great, must be treated leniently, but all under that age, Princes, dukes, viceroys and Tartar generals, must inform the throne that they are willing to cease the use of the drug within a certain time. During that time substitutes were to be allowed them, and when cured of the habit they could resume their official duties.

All other officers, no matter how great their craving, must abandon the habit within six months. If unable to discontinue the use of opium they would be allowed to retain their rank, but would have to retire from office. Those who should falsely pretend to have abandoned the drug and continued to use it in secret would lose both rank and office.

Never judge any man's religion by what he says when you step on his corn. It is well to understand that it is sometimes well to stand from under.

than in any other part of the world that I know of. It is a ridiculous thing to ship cattle and also to ship our coarse grains. I intend to go thoroughly into this question with a view to establishing a paying and profitable cattle trade from Manitoba to Europe.

SILAGE GOOD TO USE NOW.

Now is the time to commence stabling and feeding the cows nights so as to work them gradually over to winter conditions. The autumn pastures are no longer very nourishing, and, though furnishing a good deal of appetizing forage, they should be supplemented, for best results, with green corn, hay, roots or silage, and a moderate meal ration.

There is nothing better than silage. Many dairymen labor under a false impression that silage is not good to feed until it has cured for six weeks or a month in the silo. This is a mistake. Silage is at its very best during the first week after it is ensiled. At this stage fermentation has only nicely commenced, and the first stage of the process gives the cut corn the odor and flavor of fresh cider. At this stage the cows will eat it greedily, and do well on it. Cattle which would require to be accustomed to cured silage will eat this sweet, fragrant feed at once, without demur. The only caution necessary is to exercise care when throwing out the silage to keep the surface level, to avoid digging holes with shovel or fork, and to tramp around the edges occasionally. It must be remembered that the unsettled surface is loose and unless one is lowering the level pretty rapidly, it is liable to deteriorate as new layers are exposed to the air from day to day. Owing to carelessness in throwing out the silage some have experienced a waste with this early autumn feeding, but there need be no difficulty if one feeds a reasonable amount per day and observes the precautions above indicated.

MAN IS DETERIORATING.

On His Way Back to the Original Type, Says German Physiologist.

"Man will fall, because of his very development," prophesies Dr. Emil Koenig, one of the most eminent of German physiologists. "He will fall to rise no more; fall to revert to what he was before he became lord of creation."

Dr. Koenig, widely recognized as an authority, has published a startling pamphlet which takes the darkest view of the future of the human man. Koenig says there is abundant evidence to prove that man has reached his highest development and is on the eve of reversion to his original type, or, at least, to some type far inferior to the existing one.

"Human life and its conditions are so elaborate now that the human organs have become more specialized, more sensitive and consequently more liable to disease," writes the physiologist. "So these supersensitive, easily diseased organs must deteriorate, and with the deterioration of its organs must come the degeneration of the race."

Koenig points to the enormous increase of cancer as a prominent and present result of this deterioration. He says cancer probably will be the plague from which the coming lower man will suffer most.

The learned physiologist also declares heart disease to be on the increase. Stomachs are growing feebler and losing their power to assimilate food. As for teeth, Dr. Koenig believes that in a comparatively short period man will be toothless. "Suicide," he says, "will be the commonest event in these days to come."

"Men and women are steering toward suicide now, long before the worst is at their doors. What will it be when the dark days come which are inevitable?"

Some men are sympathetic because there is no expense attached to it.

THE GREATEST OF JUDGES

CHARACTER SKETCH AND STORIES OF LORD BRAMPTON.

The Most Popular of Judges, Though Feared—At the Bar He Was a Terror in Cross-examination.

But for the obituary notices accompanying the announcement of his death, not many people would have realized that in the passing of Lord Brampton England had lost one of the greatest Judges of the nineteenth century, one whose name for thirty years was a household word throughout the land. Sir Henry Hawkins, or "Hawkins," as he was familiarly called, was not only the most noted Judge of his time, but also the most popular, and the most feared. A more remarkable figure, indeed, never adorned the British Bench. Merciless in his punishment of crime, especially that of murder, he became known as "the hanging Judge," and yet at heart he was one of the most humane of men, and off the Bench a most genial companion. His detestation of criminals was equalled only by his love of animals, and, while he would hang a man unmoved, he could not bear the sight of a dog being cruelly treated. Terribly severe in his manner when the occasion demanded, he was yet the soul of humor. People thought him heartless but secretly admired his fearlessness; and when they were not shuddering at his sentences they were laughing at his wit. These conflicting impressions of the man and Judge were traceable to his possession of a combination of qualities not usually associated in one individual.

A MAN OF VARIED INTERESTS.

Sir Henry Hawkins was a man of varied interests. A great lawyer and an upright Judge, he was also, in the words of a famous contemporary, "a seer of men and things, a distinguished member of the Jockey Club, a good sportsman, and man of the world." Above all he had what too many Judges lack, a remarkable knowledge of human nature. "As a matter of fact his reputation as 'the hanging Judge' would be more due to his subtlety than the qualities which made him popular. Severe he undoubtedly was, but it was because he dealt with criminals, and particularly murderers, as the enemies of society. 'I was never hard to a prisoner,' he once wrote. 'The least circumstance in mitigation found in me a hearty reception, but cruelty in man or woman, an unflinching Judge.' A guilty prisoner knew that if 'old Hawkins' was on the Bench it was all up with him. But while hardened criminals quailed before his lash and were visited by condign punishment, there were many occasions on which Sir Henry's humane and human qualities lightened the gloom of courtroom tragedy and proved him to be a man of the most genuine sympathy.

A TERROR IN CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Called to the Bar in 1843, Hawkins quickly earned a reputation as a lawyer gifted with extraordinary powers as a cross-examiner. In that capacity he had scarcely an equal in the profession and many stories are told of how he scored off witnesses. His manner of cross-examination was pretty accurately described in his "Reminiscences." "When I came across a really good rogue," he wrote, "I played him as though I had hooked a salmon. I let him have a little line now and then and a little air, and then he would take a plunge into deep water. But he never got away if I could help it." It was seldom that he had the worst of an encounter with a witness, but on one occasion he sorely met his match.

"TAKING DOWN" A CONCOMB.

appointed Attorney-General, was disposed to stand on his dignity. Sir John had succeeded Sir Robert Collier under circumstances that were regarded as somewhat "fluky." In the course of the Tichborne trial he took occasion to protest, "as head of the English Bar," against something or other, whereupon Sergeant Ballantine, who was along with Hawkins, got up and observed, "True, Sir John is head of the English Bar—by an accident." "Yes," chimed in Hawkins, "a Collier-y accident."

A POWER ON THE BENCH.

Offered a Judgeship in 1874, Hawkins declined to give up his practice, but two years later, when the offer was repeated, he accepted it, and became a Judge of the Exchequer Court, with the title of Sir Henry Hawkins. His first great trial was the celebrated Penge murder case, and it was said at the time that the great sensation which that case caused was almost overshadowed by the realization that "a new power had come upon the Bench." It was in consequence of his stubborn refusal to be swayed by public sentiment in his conduct of the trial that Sir Henry was dubbed "the hanging Judge," and the name stuck to him throughout his long career. One of his characteristics was his outspokenness, and when he went on circuit the newspapers devoted more space to his observations sometimes than to the evidence. While some Judges on circuit discoursed to the Grand Jury on foreign relations, turnpikes or the state of trade, Sir Henry had frequently something to say about the miserable condition of the quarters assigned to his Majesty's Judges.

A MATTER FOR CONGRATULATION.

On one occasion he congratulated the jury, "not only on there being so few prisoners, but also on the fact that you are not holding an inquest on our bodies."

Sir Henry was very impatient with long-winded counsel. One oracular "wig and gown" had been cross-examining a witness for an hour and a half, and was commencing to put another question at the stroke of four, when the court usually adjourned. "To-morrow morning, Mr.—, at 10.30," quietly observed Sir Henry, "we will hear the remainder of that question, and the whole of the answer." And with that he closed his book and retired, leaving counsel to take the hint.

MOTTOES FOR THE PARSON.

Sir Henry had no great respect for persons, who irritated him by their obsequiousness. Asked by one of the "cloth" whether he had any favorite motto, the Judge replied that he had three. The first was "Never fret"; the second, "Never say anything you think will be disagreeable to other persons," and the third, "Never do anything which you feel will be disagreeable to yourself." The parson expressed himself delighted with these sentiments, and added, "I should be delighted, my Lord, to put your advice into practice at the earliest opportunity." "That will be on Sunday at 12 o'clock," dryly replied the Judge.

Retiring from the Bench in 1898 Sir Henry was in the following year elevated to the Peerage, with the title of Lord Brampton, and "Arry Orkins," as he was called by the costermongers, was known no more.

COULDN'T AFFORD IT.

"Papa, I will marry George?" "Never!"

The young girl's eyes flashed, and the hot, passionate blood of her forefathers, to say nothing of her own, mantled her cheeks with an angry flush. The old man was excited, too. Parent and child confronted each other, and neither quailed.

"Do you refuse me that alone which will make me happy?"

"Your happiness is very dear to me, my daughter."

The old man assumed a lugubrious tone and bowed his head sadly. But the

PILGRIMS STILL GOING

GREATEST NUMBER IN RECENT TIMES WENT THIS YEAR.

Croaghpatrick, Where St. Patrick Fasted, Scene of Religious Gathering.

Croaghpatrick, Dublin, as the name implies, was in a special personal way associated with the Apostle of Ireland, for it was on the top of this wild reek that the saint remained for the whole of Lent—40 days and 40 nights—fasting and praying that his mission might be successful. And for the past 1,500 years, as the old records by constant references show, the followers of St. Patrick have continued the pilgrimage, writes a correspondent.

This year's pilgrimage was, however, by far the greatest that has taken place in modern times. From all parts of Connaught and the Irish midlands, as far as Dublin, came special trains laden with pilgrims. The nearest town of importance to the mountain is Westport. Here, on the preceding Saturday evening, it was almost impossible to obtain sleeping accommodations.

KNELT ON WILD PEAK.

Many, however, preferred to pass the night in the numerous cottages around the base of the mountain. Others, more fervent still, ascended the mountain on the evening, and spent the night there awaiting the dawn, when the first mass would be celebrated on the summit. And here, from early morning until noon masses were celebrated in the little oratory which the present Archbishop of Tuam has had built. It was truly a wonderfully affecting sight to see practically the whole top of this wild mountain peak covered with a kneeling congregation, and then to hear the tinkling sound of the mass bell borne on the breeze down the upper mountain slopes.

CLIMB IS TERRIBLE.

But the astonishing thing of all was the number of people who reached the top. I have had considerable experience in Irish mountain climbing, but Croaghpatrick is the stiffest job I have yet encountered. For ever so long it was up, up, over ridge after ridge, and still the peak seemed to stand out as before. But it was when the peak was reached that the real ascent began. The incline here is terribly steep. Added to this is the fact that the storms and rains which sweep around this lone mountain top have washed away nearly all the turf or peat from the surface, leaving only a sort of causeway of rough stones by which to ascend. It was a fearful thing for anyone without a steady head to look down toward the valley beneath and think that a false step might precipitate him downwards.

IN IRISH GARB.

Notwithstanding the tremendous climb, it was remarkable to observe the sort of people who reached the summit. There was an old woman dressed in the picturesque snow-white cap and the many-colored shawl—a fashion which will soon be no more. Some of her children have been in the United States for years. She is now a grandmother, but she steps the mountain with a light step and a cheery word, more especially if you address her in her native Irish. A special attraction for her to-day is that Father Walter Conway of Glenanraddy is to preach in Irish on St. Patrick's life and mission.

PANORAMA FROM SUMMIT.

Once on top, the stress and strain of the ascent is forgotten. No wonder that Patrick retired to this lonely reek. You feel that is really a place to retire to and to take the bearings of life. It is a place apart—a place high up and far

HIS VERY BAD TOOTHACH

IT KEEPS HIM AWAKE FOR TWO L

WEARY NIGHTS. An Experience Which Very Few of Us Have Escaped Nicely Told.

"If I had my choice," said Mr. Goslington, "between riches with pain and poverty without pain, I'd take painless poverty, every time; money is a good thing, but health is better."

"I am prompted to these few remarks by a siege of toothache recently endured, which kept me in misery day and night for thirty-eight hours. Ever had a real hard toothache? If I had an enemy I could wish him nothing worse."

"Mine began at 6 p.m. of a Sunday, and from the start it made me shrink and shudder and I had no thought but for it. 'The doings of other people and of the world in general interested me no longer, my toothache engrossed me completely, and all I could do was to sit and hold my head and suffer.'

"I did think I could forget it when I went to bed, for I am a good sleeper, and I had no doubt I could sleep, even now, and so be rid of it for a time; but that only shows how little I knew about hard toothaches, for no sooner had I stretched myself out than the

ACHE GOT BUSIER THAN EVER.

"While I was up and around among folks my mind was, at least in some slight measure, involuntarily distracted from it, but when I laid me down in the silence and solitude of my chamber the toothache simply claimed me wholly for its own, and now if let out another link of pain and all I could do was to lie there and suffer."

"And still on that first night I did get a little sleep from 11 to 12, one hour, awaking then to find the pain still there, while I could do nothing to stop it. Occasionally, in my futile effort to obtain relief somehow, I would sit up on the edge of the bed and at 1 o'clock I got up and sat up until 2 and read and then I lay down again, the tooth still aching just the same, and lying thus, suffering, the hours went slowly by. In the prevailing stillness of the night I heard hour after hour the town clocks of our neighborhood strike, while over the ocean of silence there came faintly the steady wailing of an infant in some distant house. All the rest of the world was asleep, all but me—my portion was to lie there awake and suffer."

"At 4 o'clock I got up, and partly dressed, went out in the sitting room and sat in the big arm chair and read some more, the tooth still aching just the same; and sitting there at last I fell asleep again at 5.30, to sleep until 7. So on that first night I got two and a half hours sleep, but from that second nap, caught in the big chair, I woke to find the tooth still aching and with the ache quite undiminished."

"It so happened that I had an appointment with my dentist for 3.30 that day, an appointment made some time before for work to be done in the ordinary course, and so I waited for that time, in the meantime

SUFFERING THROUGH THE DAY.

"What the dentist did for me he said ought to give me relief in twenty minutes, and as a matter of fact it did; and from 4 o'clock till 6 that afternoon I had a respite from pain that while not complete was comforting, but at 6 o'clock the old ache set in again just the same and as hard as ever, and I felt that I was in for another night of it, and the event proved I was."

"That second night I got a half hour nap after 11 o'clock, and I slept again from midnight to 1 a.m.; but at 1 I got up and read for a while, and at 2 o'clock I took to the big chair, once more to sit and suffer. I slept in the big

him have a little line now and then and a little air, and then he would take a plunge into deep water. But he never got away if I could help it." It was seldom that he had the worst of an encounter with a witness, but on one occasion he searley met his match.

"TAKING DOWN" A CONCOMB.

Irritated by the coxcomb airs of a witness named Phillips, the manager of a circus, who affected the style and appearance of a military gent with formidable moustaches waxed at the ends, Hawkins resolved to "take him down." "Now, Captain Phillips," he began, involuntarily putting his fingers to his chin, which then and always was bare. "I'm not a Captain Phillips," indignantly protested the witness, and then he added, "but we are not all as barefaced as you, Mr. Hawkins." The lawyer was disconcerted, but only for a moment. "I beg your pardon, Mr. Phillips," he retorted, "the circus whip has made you smart and you have done justice to your teacher." Affection of any kind Hawkins could not tolerate, and if a witness showed any signs of it so much the worse for him.

HARD ON THE EXPERT.

He had not been long in the profession before he observed that as a class experts in handwriting who were frequently called upon to give evidence were disposed to be vain of their powers. He accordingly resolved to make an example of one of these infallible guides at the first opportunity, and this is how he did it. Handing the expert six slips of paper, each of which was written in a different kind of writing, the lawyer asked him to examine them closely.

"I see, Mr. Hawkins, what you are going to try to do. You want to put me in a hole," said the witness, as, after much polishing of his glasses, he perused the slips.

"I don't remind Hawkins, "and if you are ready for the hole, tell me: Were those six slips of paper written by one hand or about the same time?"

"No," was the confident reply. "They were written at different times and by different hands."

"By different persons, do you say?"

"Yes, certainly."

"Then you are in the hole," remarked Hawkins, "for I wrote them myself this morning."

RIDICULED A STRONG WEAPON.

When there was really no substantial defence to a case Hawkins used the weapon of ridicule with great effect. He was once retained by the defendant in a slander action founded on the fact that his client had pointed his thumb over his shoulder and asked another man, "Do you know him? That's Joe Smith." Counsel for the plaintiff was Mr. Joseph Brown, Q. C., who eloquently sought to make out that the defendant meant that plaintiff was a rogue. Hawkins got up and turned Mr. Brown's speech to ridicule in two or three sentences.

"Gentlemen," he said, pointing his thumb over his shoulder at his opponent, "do you know him; do you know Joe Brown?"

There was a roar of laughter, counsel for the plaintiff turned red, and the jury there and then returned a verdict for the defendant.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

It was in the famous Tichborne case, however, that Hawkins made his name as a cross-examiner. The whole case from the commencement of the Chancery proceedings down to the beginning of the trial had been a comedy of blunders, and it was not until Hawkins' cross-examination of Baigent, Orton's friend, that the truth came out. Even the claimant was moved to admiration, and the story goes that when he saw J. L. Toole, the celebrated actor, taking a seat in court he remarked, "There's Toole come to learn acting for 'Arry Ortons." It was during the Tichborne trial, too, that Hawkins got even with Sir John Coleridge, who, having been

man was excited, too. Parent and child confronted each other, and neither qualified.

"Do you refuse me that alone which will make me happy?"

"Your happiness is very dear to me, my daughter."

The old man assumed a lugubrious one and bowed his head sadly. But the girl, although she was just turned eighteen, had read a few books and divined the situation at once or scone.

"Do not seek to deceive me, papa."

"Child, child, it is for your good that I deny your request."

The beautiful woman shivered. Her lips curled scornfully or threatbouts.

"What wouldst have me do, sir?"

With infinite grace he led her to a seat. He considered it a great endorsement to have things come his way thus.

"My child, you said marry." She nodded.

"I say elope," She started.

"Then I may marry George?"

"Most assuredly. But no wedding at home, if you please."

He looked at his watch. "Bless you, my daughter. I am willing to pay for a very stylish elopement, but a wedding at home, no, indeed! Tell George not to stint himself on carriage hire and hotel bills. I will cheerfully meet the expense. You may elope sumptuously and still furnish the cash. But I can't possibly afford a wedding at home."

Like the sensible girl that she was, she consented to the sacrifice after a good long cry.

PITH, POINT AND PATHOS.

Experience is the intelligent remembering of the things that hurt us.

If there were less fools in the world the wise would soon be out of a job.

A woman can look swear-words just as forcibly as the average man can say them.

If it were not for the babies most men would never know anything about midnight.

Most people would get along without being taken for fools if they'd stop asking questions.

It is funny how wicked most things seem to the average man until he is able to afford them.

A man has to be able to tell nice falsehoods to stand any chance of making a hit in society.

If it is your own child that does it, it is cute; if it is your neighbor's, it is a blamed nuisance.

The more plain the truth of what you are advocating the harder it is to make other people see it.

Any woman will admit that the hat of another woman is becoming if the hat cost less than her own.

No man ever yet understood why a woman could get up more interest in a baby than in a hunting-dog.

The discouraging thing about saving the world is that the pesky thing doesn't seem to want to be saved.

A woman will make just about as much success selecting cigars as a man will choosing his wife's hat.

It is exasperating to have a woman ask you about the first part of the story just about the time you reach the climax.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

If you have a grey-haired mother in the old home far away.

Sit down and write the letter You put off day by day.

Don't wait until her tired steps Reach heaven's pearly gate,

But show her that you think of her Before it is too late.

If you've a tender message, Or a loving word to say,

Don't wait till you forget it, But whisper it to-day.

Who knows what bitter memories May haunt you if you wait?

So make your loved ones happy Before it is too late.

The tender words unspoken, The letter never sent,

The long-forgotten messages, The wealth of love unspent—

For these same hearts are breaking, For these same loved ones wait:

So show them that you care for them Before it is too late.

PATRICK'S MIE AND MISSION.

PANORAMA FROM SUMMIT.

Once on top, the stress and strain of the ascent is forgotten. No wonder that Patrick retired to this lonely peak. You feel that is really a place to retire to and to take the bearings of life. It is a place apart—a place high up and far away from the modern world of rush after material things. From the top, too, a wonderful panorama is unfolded to the view. Underneath, to the north and to the east lie the stretches of Clew Bay, studded by many islands, with Clare Island standing out against the sky as a great Atlantic breakwater. Then all around the brown Connemara hills, with little blue lakes nestling here and there in their bosom. Away in the distance other mountains raise their heads aloft, whilst numerous white-washed cottages stud the valley.

Wonder held us all the day. In the evening when we again descended to the haunts of men, we felt a strange sort of feeling toward that lone mountain peak which stands as a guard over the western sea.

AIR HOG IS THE NEW MENACE.

A New Danger Is Threatening Our Civilization.

What is civilization good for anyhow, when you have to be run over by it at the railroad crossings, blown up by it at the forts, in the turrets, in the gas works and in the powder factory, knocked out of all recognition by its automobiles, cooked to a turn by its electrical installations, nervously prostrated by its rag-time and variety shows, converted into pessimism by its plays, mangled by its sports, done by its trusts and corporations and poisoned by its canned goods? This is not the way things were in King Arthur's time, is it? And here comes along the pleasant phase of the whole business.

We are to have "air hogs." Everybody knows the road hog, mounted on his bicycle or whizzing in his automobile or bouncing in his buggy or tranquilly occupying the entire highway on his hay wagon—for your farmer is the worst road hog there is; but the air hog is recent. England is the first to complain about him. It appears that a gentleman reading in his garden—England being one of the few places you can still do that sort of thing—was rudely disturbed by a shower of earth. Looking up, so soon as he could get the stuff out of his eyes and hair, he saw a balloon passing overhead. It had discharged ballast, and he got it.

MEN WITH GREY EYES.

Throws Discretion to the Winds When Their Blood is Up.

"I always feel a bit nervous," remarked a sergeant of police, "when I have to arrest a man with grey eyes, for I know that he is a born fighter, and that I am likely to have a tough job."

"Most men, when they are fighting, retain a certain amount of discretion, and remember that a brutal assault on the police is a very serious offence. But the man with the grey eyes, though he may in his calmer moments be quite aware of the folly of resistance, forgets all about that when his blood is up. He thinks of only one thing, and that is to win the fight."

"It isn't amongst criminals only that the grey eyes denote the fighter. I have observed the same thing amongst professional pugilists, an enormous proportion of whom have grey eyes."

"With soldiers and sailors it is just the same. Many of our foremost generals and admirals have eyes of this color. It is the more remarkable when we remember that the number of people who have grey eyes is small compared with other shades."

"The moral is that when you are dealing with a grey-eyed man you should be cautious in provoking him."

felt that I was in for another night of it, and the event proved I was.

"That second night I got a half hour nap after 11 o'clock, and I slept again from midnight to 1 a.m.; but at 1 I got up and read for a while, and at 2 o'clock I took to the big chair, once more to sit and suffer. I slept in the big chair from 6.30 to 7, making two hours sleep for the night, and then I dressed for the day, after two nights, now, spent altogether, and after a period of thirty-seven hours of continuous suffering. I was worn and wretched, and the tooth still ached."

"But at 8 o'clock, just after I had started again for the dentist, with whom I had an emergency appointment for this morning at 9 o'clock, the pain all ceased. What the dentist did this time he said ought to stop the pain entirely; and that day, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., I did have complete and absolute relief; and what a blessed relief it was!"

"I was tired and worn and weak; but these hours of freedom from pain were filled with the languid delight of convalescence; and then at 4 p.m. that tooth began to grumble a little. But the pain didn't come back as it had before, it was transient now and slight; and that night I slept grandly, straight through, my first night's sleep in three nights."

"In the morning I woke to find the tooth a little sorer again; nothing life so bad as it had been in the heavy siege, but sore enough to make me uncomfortable and to disturb me with the thought that the old hard ache might at any minute return. But it didn't; the tooth just grumbled along so through the day until I came to make my next visit to the dentist's, which was at 3.30 p.m.; and this time he stepped the ache for good and all, after a siege that had covered, from beginning to end,

A PERIOD OF SEVENTY HOURS.

"Even the soreness had now disappeared, and that night at home I found myself laughing. All my misery had departed; and that night I slept again, grandly, restfully; and the next morning I awoke quite free from pain, and rested, a new man."

"I had come back to the world and its joys, and the world and its joys had come back to me. The trees waved their branches at me once more and the sparrows chirped for me; the bells on the carts of the ragmen now jangled musically; the laughter of children at play betokened happiness; people passed whistling, so happy were they; there was a cheerful ring now to the horses' hoofs as they trotted along the streets, a merry buzz to the automobiles; and I liked the sound of the hammer coming from a house in the neighborhood where they are carpentering."

"Everybody seemed to be doing something and everybody seemed to be feeling good; the sun was shining, the air was bright and the whole world was full of peace and joy; a world in which just to live was a delight."

"What a blessed, blessed relief, and I hope I may never, never again have toothache; and wouldn't voluntarily suffer it for any price. If some man should come along with a million dollars, to buy mine if I would take it with a toothache attachment, I would say:

"You can take it away and burn it if you wish, my friend, it has no charms for me; I take for my music the greater joys of painless poverty."

HE WANTED THE SECRET.

A very aggressive crusade in favor of intemperance has recently been going on in a Scottish city, and a young philanthropist who had given large sums of money to help the cause, meeting a convert one afternoon, inquired how he was getting along. The man kept well back.

"Ah, Robert, said the gentleman sadly, 'I'm afraid you've been drinking again. I can smell it in your breath. Why not give it up altogether? You never smell the odor of liquor in my breath.'"

"No, sir; I never did," was Robert's reply; then, in a most anxious tone of voice, he added: "What d'ye dae for it?"

FROM NAPOLEON'S GUARD IS THE EARTH COOLING ARTILLERY OF FRANCE IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

LETTER WRITTEN BY MAJOR POPPLETON IN 1817.

Little Corporal Was Heroic in Imprisonment—Useless to Attempt to Escape.

A recent letter to the London Daily Times, dated from Cook Park, County Galway, Ireland, enclosed one from Major Poppleton, 53rd Regiment, who had charge of Napoleon's person at St. Helena from the time of his being sent there till 1817. It was written to the Right Honorable William Gregory, at that time Under Secretary for Ireland. The writer of the first letter, Augusta Gregory, says her family still possess a lock of Napoleon's hair and also a Cross of the Legion of Honor given by Napoleon to Maj. Poppleton. Extracts from the major's letter run as follows:—

"St. Helena, April 9, 1817.

"After Admiral Sir G. Cockburn left us, fresh restrictions were placed upon him; from this period he never quitted Longwood—for many weeks he never quitted his room—within a very short period only he has quitted the house for a walk in the garden. He bears his confinement most heroically—amuses himself in writing his own history, assisted by his officers, and reading, and is always happy to get hold of any book that abuses him, even in the most gross language. Many people call him sulky—what he was formerly I know not, but since I have known him he does not deserve such an appellation—very few would have borne so sudden a change of fortune with the stoicism he has. His officers were always full of complaints and never pleased—from him no complaints ever came, except regarding the restrictions which deprived him of the exercise he was accustomed to and injured his health.

He is lustier than he was and much paler, but altogether not in bad health. He was very unwell at one time in consequence of his confining himself to his house and room, but never could be persuaded to take medicine. He would diet himself and go without food for many hours, but nothing more.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF ESCAPE.

"He certainly has a most dreadful antipathy to the governor. He wished everything to remain in the same state as when Sir G. Cockburn was here; this could not be granted, and in consequence he refuses to see any one passed to Longwood by the governor, says he will not be stared at, or shown as an elephant, as he himself terms it. He assured all reports of his escape from St. Helena must be false. In the first place I must prove false to my trust, as I myself and the surgeon who attends him are the only two persons who absolutely know he is there, 's he is not seen by others for frequently long periods. I report his presence morning and evening. I am very little better than a prisoner myself. He cannot quit Longwood without my knowing it. In the next place he has no lost all activity of body, takes his bath very frequently, has confined himself to his house and for long at a time he could not walk a mile—complaints always of the damp and the east wind, and his descending any of the precipices surrounding this island to escape by a boat is morally impossible. His hand of body alone would render such an attempt abortive.

COULD NOT DECEIVE HIM.

"I give Nap. credit for a great deal certainly, but he never could have been what he was, but the more I see of him the more I am inclined to credit what I thought the contrary to be.

IT IS NOW TEN MILLION YEARS OF AGE.

Crust About Twenty Miles Thick— endeavoring to Demolish Prevailing Theories.

Prof. T. J. J. See has written a memoir on the cooling of the earth and the theory of earthquakes held by the ancients. In part the memoir is a further elaboration of the paper published last March by Prof. See to show that earthquakes are due primarily to the leakage of the ocean's bottom.

For almost a century scientists generally have held that the earth is cooling, and therefore slowly contracting. In this way they explain earthquakes and mountain formations. Now comes Prof. See with an elaborate argument more exhaustive than that of Lord Kelvin, tending to show that the effects of secular cooling of the globe are insensible, and totally denying the contraction of the earth.

Prof. See's memoirs may be summarized as follows: The earth's temperature has an elliptical distribution within, being about 8,300 degrees Fahrenheit at the centre, and falling off toward the surface, where it is zero. As the earth slowly cooled, the crust was the only part which experienced an appreciable fall in temperature.

HENCE THE CRUST IS THIN.

with a thickness of not more than twenty miles, which agrees with the depth deduced from the study of the world shaking earthquakes. The great earthquakes originate at the depth of about twenty miles, and none is known of a depth exceeding forty miles.

As the earthquakes all have superficial origin, and no shakes have a deeper source, it follows that there is no deep seated contraction of the earth. Consequently all changes in the crust are due to ordinary earthquakes, and to no other cause.

Secular cooling is infinitely slow, and affects only the crust, whereas world shaking earthquakes proceed from the layer just beneath the crust. As earthquakes occur mainly along the sea-coast, they cannot depend on secular cooling, but must be due to the expulsion of lava from beneath the oceans.

Hence great earthquakes are not due to secular cooling at all, but to the leakage of the oceans, which produces steam beneath the crust. This eventually pushes out the sides and raises mountains along the coasts.

As the effects of secular cooling are insensible, it follows that the earth is not contracting, as held in the books.

FOR THREE GENERATIONS.

Dr. See shows, indeed, that at an early stage of the earth's history contraction was going on, but it ceased after our planet became encrusted. In fact, he thinks that so far from contracting the earth may now be slightly expanding, owing to the formation of pumice everywhere beneath the crust.

The old theories that mountains are due to the secular cooling and contraction of the globe must therefore be abandoned. The mountains are formed by the expulsion of lava from beneath the sea, and hence they are parallel to the coast.

Dr. See concludes by a mathematical inquiry that the age of our encrusted earth does not exceed some ten million years, which is a much shorter time than geologists have generally allowed. He also finds that radium plays no important part in the development of the globe.

Prof. See translates Aristotle's theory of earthquakes, which has never before been made accessible to English readers. The Greeks all held that earthquakes were due to the agitation of vapors

THE SPRINKLER OF DEATH AND THE 16-INCH FIELD GUN.

Whole Acres Covered in Half a Minute With Bullets—Marksmanship in a Fog.

What the French rely on to make up for their inferiority in numbers in case of war is their splendid artillery. There is the small field gun, whose action has been likened to that of a sprinkler—"sprinkler of death"—and the great weapon of destruction recently perfected, the "155 R," which, though it throws an 87-pound projectile and weighs more than 7,000 pounds mounted and ready for action, is yet designed to be used in field operations.

The sprinkler of death is officially known as the 75 gun. That is to say, it is of 75 millimeters or about 3 inches calibre. It is, perhaps, the most accurate and for the size of its projectile the most rapid-firing of guns; the French certainly think it is.

While it is being fired the piece has two controllable motions. One is the "reaping motion; this is a horizontal sweep which enables each gun to rake a line 350 feet long, or thereabouts. The other motion increases or diminishes the range. Thus the man who is directing the gun by whabbling it a little from right to left and left to right, raising or depressing the muzzle a trifle at the same time—all by means of mechanism which a child could operate—sprays a hail of bullets over acres of ground as easily as a woman would sprinkle a flower bed.

FROM A WATERING POT.

The French army now has about 2,000 of these gentle engines of destruction and is of course building more. It has been in use in principle since 1897, when it was determined to replace the old 3½ inch field gun with it, but it has been greatly improved since. Only two to three shots a minute could be fired from the old gun. The new one gives easily twenty shots.

Parisians who are fond of figuring deduce the comforting conclusion that the light artillery of the nation may be counted on to fire at least 50,000 shots a minute, hurling 1,200,000 bullets against an invading German host.

The characteristic feature of the gun is that when it is unlimbered for action the carriage is immovable. It is anchored to the ground by a massive steel attachment called the "spade," while the wheels are set in brake shoes. The only movable thing is the cannon itself, and its recoil is taken up by a hydro-pneumatic cushion, which instantaneously pushes it back into the firing position. Thus once it is set for a certain range it can be depended upon to land its fire there, subject to the guidance of the "pointer," or man who controls the motion of the gun.

The gun's crew consists of five men. They crouch behind two rifle-proof steel shields while they work. The ammunition wagon is brought up close to the gun and opened. The copper cartridges are in rows, bullets down, in grooves, so that they need not be lifted, just slid out. Two men, the loaders.

PASS THEM TO THE LOADER.

who sits behind the gun, slipping the charges in with a regular motion like clockwork. First from the right, then from the left feeder. The first sits on a seat attached to the right hand shield. He does nothing but open and shut the breech and fire the gun. The opening of the breech throws out the dead cartridges; the discharge is effected by the same motion that locks the breech block. The pointer's seat is attached to the left shield. He takes the range and direction from the other, commanding the battery, then passively plays the tail of the lever over the region indicated.

An experiment was recently tried with the 75 gun on the artillery ranges at Fontenay, in which 2,000 sub-caliberes that containing men were cut out of plank and in various positions, such as stand-

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

A woman charged at Colchester, with neglecting her child; was stated to have smoked five packets of cigarettes daily.

While playing cricket at Colgate, near Lancaster, Leonard Waddington, aged nine years, was killed instantly by a cricket ball hit by his brother Albert, which struck him on the temple.

At Tunbridge Wells the ministers and choirs of various churches now endeavor to secure the attendance of worship of passers-by, by standing outside the chapels singing hymns for a considerable time before the ordinary service begins. This plan has resulted in a marked increase in the congregations.

Whilst walking along the bank of the River Camel, Cornwall, and when a few yards below the quay at Wadebridge, Mr. John Luke saw a large fish spring eight or ten feet out of the water on to a bank from which the tide had receded. The fish was pulled to the quay, when it was found to be a young blue shark, measuring 5 feet 3 inches, and weighing about 50 pounds.

The Home Secretary has declined to interfere with the imprisonment of a newly-married couple at Sunderland. Becoming intoxicated at the wedding festivities the bridegroom smashed a window at a public-house. The bride took her husband's part, and both were arrested. As they were unable to pay for the damaged window they were sent to prison.

Owing to the rapid spread of Socialism at Tunbridge Wells in the working-class quarters resulting from open air demonstrations addressed by powerful speakers who have visited the district, and from the wide distribution of democratic literature, the local Unionists have organized an Anti-Socialist League and invited the Liberals to co-operate. The latter, however, have declined, although not sharing the extreme political views of the Socialists.

Summoning her two little girls from play, Emily Bailey, the wife of a pufman living at Four Ashes, near Wolverhampton, took them to the adjacent canal, and, after throwing the younger one, six, into the water, she ran after the other girl, aged nine. The latter, however, got away, and the mother returned and drowned herself. The bodies were subsequently recovered by the father. A verdict of wilful murder and suicide was returned at the inquest.

A curious episode marked a meeting of members of the English Church Union at Claydon Rectory recently. After service in the church the party proceeded to the parish room, where it had been arranged for luncheon to be served. The order had been given, but although it was ascertained that a van had started with the eatables, it did not arrive and could not be found. In this dilemma the rector, the Rev. Ansell Jones, taxed the resources of his larder and fed the company.

Preaching at a friendly societies' service at Woking the Rev. Price Devereux said there were men and women in that town who were living more the lives of beasts than of human beings, and who were a curse to their surroundings in almost every way. Even as he spoke, he said, he saw those who wished they were outside. He appealed to their manhood to show that the age of chivalry was not passed, and to do their utmost to banish this lamentable evil of impurity from their midst—an evil which was veritably bringing men and women into the gutter.

Bar chimney-stack, near St. Austell, the largest in the West of England, has been successfully thrown by Mr. William Larkins, the well-known expert. It had been disused for a quarter of a century. Standing 260 feet high, it was composed of a million and a half of bricks weighing, it is calculated, 8,000 tons. Larkins thinned the base of the

alone would render such an attempt abortive.

COULD NOT DECEIVE HIM.

"I give Nap. credit for a great deal certainly, or he never could have been what he was, but the more I see of him the more I am inclined to credit what I thought the earlier-like description of *Las Casas* or a Frenchman. You cannot deceive him. He penetrates the every motive and action of another. His surgeon, Dr. O'M., often repeats his conversation. His language is forcible and his meaning conveyed in fewer words than I ever heard or read of. I know his opinions and reasons for a few of the most extraordinary events of his life, in which he is held up as a monster of barbarity—if he is to be believed he refuses some and gives reasons for others. My letter is written in a hurry, and I fear very carelessly, but you must excuse me. I cannot boast of the Talents of Buonaparte, but I certainly write a more intelligible hand than he does, that I'll give myself credit for. The newspaper accounts are not to be believed, the people in the town know little or nothing of him, and their descriptions to the passengers in ships are ridiculous. I believe it is wished at home that little should be said of this once great personage—remember my request. With best compliments to Lady Anne, your son, and a Miss O'Hara that was, believe me most truly yours, 26 June, St. Helena. J. P.

WHY AMERICANS INVADE CANADA.

English Correspondent Gives Reason For the Invasion.

Wm. Redwood writes from Canada to the Western Daily Press, Bristol, England: Reference has been made to the large number of people coming into Canada from the States. This movement, we are told, does not find its motive in any political or religious condition; neither is it because the American farmer has failed on the broad acres of the States.

On the contrary, the American farmer has prospered, and in many instances has become rich. Agricultural pursuits in the United States have been satisfactory and remunerative. The farmers who come into Canada from the United States are, as a class, very well-to-do. They have money. They have made money and they want to make more money.

The majority of them went into their homesteads when land was cheap—from \$10 to \$25 per acre. They have made money by farming. Moreover, the land that cost from \$10 to \$20 or \$25 per acre will now sell for \$40, \$100 or \$150. The shrewd American farmer sees three things: He sees that it is hard to make six per cent, net on his land at present market values. He sees that there is no reasonable prospect of the price of his land advancing materially in the next decade. It has reached the limit, and he realizes that he must go to a new country to secure farms for his sons. He can not do it in the home state. With the money obtained from the sale of 160 acres in the States the farmer can go into Western Canada and buy 640 acres, or even more, and his Canadian land yields more in crops per acre than the farm in the States. It is so uncommon thing for an American to pay for his Canadian farm and its improvements out of the first crop, and besides, the value per acre of his larger Canadian farm is increasing and will continue to increase just as his American farm did in the past decade. In other words, the American farmer can exchange each acre of his land in the States for from four to ten acres of more productive and more profitable land in Canada, and at the same time reap the rich harvest of the inevitable rise in the value of the land. Thus he can secure a large Canadian farm for himself and one for each of his sons with the money derived from the sale of the home farm.

than geologists have generally allowed. He also finds that radium plays no important part in the development of the globe.

Prof. See translates Aristotle's theory of earthquakes, which has never before been made accessible to English readers. The Greeks all held that earthquakes were due to the agitation of vapors within the earth, which tended to escape and diffuse themselves in the atmosphere. Aristotle observed the eruption of a volcano and concluded from the vapor noticed to escape that all earthquakes were due to the same cause as that producing eruptions.

When Plato was 54 and at the head of the Academy in Athens and Aristotle was a boy 11 years old the Homeric city of Helike, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Corinth, was thrown down by an earthquake and overwhelmed by

A SEISMIC SEA WAVE.

The cause of this disaster perplexed the Athenian sages, and has remained one of the mysteries of the centuries. Now comes Prof. See, who shows that it was due simply to the expulsion of lava from beneath the Gulf of Corinth, which thus made the sea bottom unstable, and when it gave way it also carried the city on which Helike stood; indeed, the city was first devastated by the movement of lava beneath the crust and afterward subsided about one hundred feet, so that it was covered by the waves until only the tops of trees remained above water.

Besides the sinking of Helike, other cases of the subsidence of the land are mentioned, and in the concluding note attention is called to the elevation of the mountains and the sinking of the sea bottom now going on in the vicinity of the Aleutian and Kurile Islands, in the north Pacific.

MURDERS IN NEW YORK.

A Murderer in That City Stands One Chance in One Hundred of Escape.

On an average 240 murders are committed in New York City every year.

Sixty-five arrests are made for these murders.

Thirty-three alleged murderers are brought to trial.

Twenty convictions result.

Two of the convicted men are sentenced to death.

Three others receive life sentences.

A murderer in New York City stands a chance of 1 in 100 of escaping the penalty of his crime.

In the first twenty-five years of the nineteenth century there were only two unsolved murder cases in New York.

From 1906 to the present day there have been over 300 unsolved murder cases in New York City.

These figures were furnished by William C. Clemens, the criminologist, in a talk to the members of Greely Council National Union, the other night. The causes, Mr. Clemens says, are inefficient and ignorant detectives, men who are excellent patrolmen, but who know nothing of the science of tracing crime and criminals.

Besides the known murders in New York City every year, he says there are at least twenty-five which are never heard of. These take place in every walk of life and are usually accomplished by the use of poisons, although frequently a knife or a pistol inflicts a death wound, and members of the family conceal the facts. Appendicitis, heart failure, or some similar cause is marked down as the medium of death.

AN IRISH TWISTER.

Patsy: "Begorra, if couldn't pay me \$3 fine and had to go to jail for six days."

Mike: "And how much did yez spend to get drunk?"

Patsy: "Oh, bou! \$3."

Mike: "Three dollars? Yez fool, if yez had not spent yez \$3 for drink yez'd had yer \$3 to pay yez foune wid."

shield. He takes the range and direction from the officer commanding the battery, then placidly plays the ball of fire over the region indicated.

An experiment was recently tried with the 75 gun on the artillery ranges at Pottery, in which 2,000 silhouettes—that is, outline men—were cut out of plank and in various positions, such as standing, kneeling and lying down. These were distributed along a ravine about 300 yards long. With no intimation that they were there three batteries were ordered out for practice. They were ordered to sweep the crest of the ravine and the ground for 100 feet in front of it and 100 feet behind, a space altogether of about 100 acres.

They fired for a minute and a half, discharging 288 explosive shells filled with bullets. When the mannikins were examined it was found that more than 600 of them had been hit.

THE HEAVIEST GUN.

used in the French army is the 270 millimetre mortar—practically a ten-inch mortar. This weighs 90,000 pounds, and is utterly unmanageable for field purposes. It is the invention of Commandant Rimailho, and it can be taken into action owing to the ease with which it can be divided into two sections of about equal weight. These are dragged across rough country with about the same facility as the field guns and coupled together in less than two minutes, so that in fact the gun is practically ready for action as soon as it is got into position.

The accuracy of this gun is marvelous. It has an extreme range of more than four miles and at 2½ miles it can be used with deadly precision. It throws a projectile weighing about eighty-seven pounds, of which about twenty-six is incandescent. When the shell explodes it drills a hole in the ground thirteen feet across and three feet six inches deep. These frightful projectiles it discharges at the rate of five a minute.

One morning recently an experiment was tried with 155 R at the camp at Mailly. It was a foggy morning and it was considered unprofitable to fire the 75 guns. A space of ground about 2½ miles off was indicated to the commander of the 155 R battery as the bivouac of the supposed enemy's advance guard. He located it on the military map, took the bearings by the compass and the distance from the scale. Then without seeing anything beyond a few yards distance, he trained his guns and fired a volley.

When they went to the location designated as a target they found it all torn up from the explosion of the shells. Not one had fallen outside it.

A KIND BENEFACTOR.

How He Got a Bad Ten Pound Note Changed for Good Money.

A clever piece of swindling was recently performed at a London hotel. A gentleman of some wealth met a struggling young actor, and, knowing that things were not well with him, invited him to dinner. Having enjoyed a nice little meal, the host was dismayed to find that, with the exception of a shilling or two, he had left home minus money. Nothing remained but to "own up" to the situation, and the matter was set forth to the manager. He, regarding it as another attempt at fraud, threatened to send for a constable. At this juncture a portly, pleasant-looking old gentleman stepped up to the disputants and, addressing the manager, asked him how he dared to conduct himself in so insolent and brutal a manner.

"Here," he added, as he took a £10 note from a bulky letter-case and held it out, "take this; deduct the amount of this gentleman's bill and give me the change. I am confident that this is simply an awkward accident."

The manager apologized and did as commanded. Outside the hotel the gentleman thus befriended requested the address of his unknown benefactor.

"That's all right," responded the good Samaritan as he slipped into a cab. "I've been trying to pass that tenner all day; it's a wrong un!"

Par chimney-stack, near St. Austell, the largest in the West of England, has been successfully thrown by Mr. William Larkins, the well-known expert. It had been disused for a quarter of a century. Standing 260 feet high, it was composed of a million and a half of bricks, weighing, it is calculated, 8,000 tons. Larkins thinned the base of the walls to the extent of a brick and a half, and then cut to a depth of three feet half-way round. The stack stood near the railway and the highroad, and its fall was watched by a large crowd. Engine-drivers of passing trains were warned of the event by flagmen.

ABSENT-MINDED CELEBRITIES.

Great Frenchmen Who Got Lost in Thought.

Apocryph of the extraordinary absent-mindedness of M. Mauboul, the scientist, who was on the verge of starvation while three years arrears of pension awaited him undawn, the "Gambols" tells some good stories of similar instances among great men.

Sturm, the mathematician, was once walking along the street, absorbed in intricate mental calculations, when he noticed a van stop close by. He at once drew out a piece of chalk from his pocket, and proceeded to cover the back of the van with figures. When the carter had delivered his goods he proceeded on his way, and Sturm followed, still adding and subtracting, wholly unaware of his eccentric conduct. On another occasion, when speaking of a great problem which his confreres had named after him, he commenced his discourse by alluding to "the problem of which I have the honor to bear the name."

Ampere, when elected to the Institute, was asked to a dinner at the house of Fontanes, Chancellor of the University, and for a joke his colleagues told him he must appear in the uniform of an Academician. Naturally he was the only one present so attired, and being very embarrassed eventually had beneath the cushions of a settee his sword, which was constantly threatening to trip him up. After dinner he became so absorbed in his own thoughts that he did not notice all the guests had gone. Only Mme. Fontanes remained, out of respect for her distinguished guest. When Ampere awoke from his reverie he looked for his sword, but was nonplussed at finding Madame sitting on the very cushions which concealed it, and she was fast asleep. He went down on his knees, and he dint of much perseverance managed to secure the sword without disturbing the lady, but it came away minus the scabbard! Just then Mme. Fontanes awoke, and seeing a man with a naked sword before her shrieked loudly. The Chancellor arrived on the scene in his night attire. Ampere, after explanations, retired covered with confusion.

MADE HIM BOED TIGER'S EAR.

Sultan of Morocco Proved War Minister's Bravery.

The Sultan of Morocco is barbarous in his methods in spite of his acquaintance with European civilization. Not long ago, the story runs, he visited his private menagerie with a camera in order to photograph the animals. Arrived before the cage of a tiger, the young monarch suddenly desired his Minister of War to hold the beast by the ear while he photographed it.

Dreading his master's displeasure if he refused, the trembling Minister approached the cage and, thrusting his hand between the bars, grasped the animal by the ear. With a fierce growl the tiger sprang to its feet while the wretched Minister clung grimly to it divided between fear of the tiger and dread of the Sultan. At that moment to his inexpressible relief the camera clicked, and his ordeal was over.

His courage did not go unrewarded. The Sultan has distributed numerous copies of the photograph as an evidence of his skill as a photographer and of the pluck of his War Minister.

Feminine curiosity originated with Mother Eve when she took the first bite out of the apple.

Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and rough of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair tonic. The hair stops coming out, grows faster, keeps soft and smooth. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures sick hair, makes it strong and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

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E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1905, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$2.25

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they are now practically worthless? What is needed among potato growers to-day is some practical system whereby it may be possible to select for seed purposes those hills which have shown themselves superior to others enjoying equal opportunities. In this way seed tubers which rank above the average would be chosen while those failing short would be ignored, hence making for an upward instead of a downward tendency. The need of just such an arrangement has been met by the Association in its system of Potato Improvement already referred to.

In undertaking systematic work according to this system it is recommended in the first place that a good standard variety with which to start be secured. The new beginner is advised to test two or three leading varieties the first year in small plots side by side, to keep the hills separate when digging and, after having decided which variety has given the best results, to select and keep separate 25 of the best hills of this variety for planting in the breeding plot of the following year in accordance with the regulations as drafted. While the minimum size of the seed plot recognized by the Association is 1 acre, yet in the case of potatoes it was thought advisable to depart somewhat from this rule and to reduce the size of the plot to one consisting of 25 rows with 8 hills in each row, both rows and hills to be at least 24" apart. A plot this size it is thought, should not require more work than the average grower can well afford to expend and more careful work on the part of the grower should be encouraged. From each of the 25 chosen hills 8 of the most uniform, smooth, and sound tubers are then chosen and each set of 8 tubers so selected is used to plant one of the eight-hilled rows, a single whole tuber being used to plant each hill. At harvest time each row is dug separately and the individual hills within the rows are likewise kept separate for examination. This arrangement permits the grower to determine first the best rows and secondly the best hills in these rows. The required number of specially desirable hills can then be laid away for planting on the plot the following Spring as above indicated. Special blank forms are sent each grower to duplicate in order that he may record certain information regarding the performance of each row referring especially to yield, quality and freedom from disease. While it is urged that the crop on the improved plot be sprayed for blight, yet the spraying of the breeding plot is left to the discretion of the individual grower. In districts where disease is troublesome the desirability of developing strains capable of withstanding the maladies is such that spraying is ignored and those plants which have shown the greatest power in resisting disease are chosen. The difference between varieties in their attitude toward blight and other diseases as observed at the different Experiment Stations is so noticeable that the development of disease-resistant strains seems to offer great possibilities.

Note:—Potato growers looking for maximum crops are recommended to try the above system. While anyone may carry on the work independent of the above Association yet there are certain advantages which come through organized effort. We advise all, therefore, who desire to know more of this work to communicate at once with the Secretary, Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa, Ont., as the best time for selecting for next year's crop is not far distant.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some Little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventives. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventives, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventives contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventives will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventives, good for feverish children. 18 Preventives 25cts. Trial Boxes 5cts. Sold by—All Dealers.

Perfectly Charming.

"You seem to find your book very interesting, Miss Maidstone."

"Yes, it is one of the most charming stories I have ever read. And so true to life. Every man in it is a villain."

A Great Thinker.

Wiggs-Young Screecher is a great thinker.

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

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Pumpkin Seed -
Alic. Sassa -
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Anise Seed -
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Knock-out Blow.

The blow which knocked out Corbett was a revelation to the prize fighters. From the earliest days of the ring the knock-out blow was aimed for the jaw, the temple or the jugular vein. Stomach punches were thrown in to worry and weary the fighter, but if a scientific man had told one of the old fighters that the most vulnerable spot was the region of the stomach, he'd have laughed at him for an ignoramus. Dr. Pierce is bringing home to the public a parallel fact; that the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our heads, throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach we are utterly indifferent to, until disease finds the solar plexus and knocks us out. Make your stomach sound and strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you protect yourself in your most vulnerable spot. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures "weak stomach," indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, bad, thin and impure blood and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" has a specific curative effect upon all mucous surfaces and hence cures catarrh, no matter where located or what stage it may have reached. In Nasal Catarrh it is well to cleanse the passages with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while using the "Discovery" as a constitutional remedy. Why the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures catarrhal diseases, as of the stomach, bowels, bladder and other pelvic organs will be plain to you if you will read a booklet of extracts from the writings of eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. This booklet gives all the ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's

out hitching. Moreover, it will patiently submit to all the verbal harpoons you find time and strength to throw, and the average friendly critic will find sufficient of both to make even a reasonably good painting look like a cross between a fourteenth century St. Sebastian and a hedgehog.

Music, on the contrary, is both prolonged and evanescent, and by the time the composition is finished and the applause has quieted down the critic has forgotten most of the good things he intended to say to its detriment.

But the picture stays, irritating you by its mere passive endurance to the point where after awhile you feel that if you don't say something to destroy its smug self complacency it will go on thinking that it's all right.

So then you begin to work over it, and you say: "Yes, I see now. It looked pretty good at first, but that arm is hopelessly bad, and I don't quite like the face." There's nothing to be done if you don't "quite like the face"; there's no answer to that proposition. It's a clincher. Rembrandt himself would have wilted and would probably have given up trying to be an "old master."—Everybody's.

The Word "Ale."

What could be more English than the word ale? It carries us back to the banquets of our dead ancestors in Walhalla, and some of its compounds open up vistas into that old England which is fast disappearing, becoming a tale that is told, obsolete itself. Such are alebush, a tavern sign; ale conner, "an

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THE WORK OF POTATO IMPROVE- AS CARRIED ON THROUGHOUT CANADA UNDER THE DIREC- TION OF THE CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Extract from the last Annual Report of the Secretary.)

During the past year very material progress has been made by way of perfecting our methods of Potato Improvement and in instituting their application throughout the country. At the last meeting of the Association a very excellent paper on Potato Improvement was read by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm. Upon the work which Mr. Macoun and many other authorities on the potato plant, both at home and abroad have done, a system of potato improvement suitable for use among Canadian growers was drafted and is being applied by several this year. The system adopted is simple and practical yet is founded on scientific principles, the individual plant being taken as the basis for improvement. The tubers produced by each plant are, morphologically considered, simply swollen portions of the vegetative and not of the reproductive system. The question has therefore been raised as to whether or not the principles of breeding which apply in the case of sexual reproduction through the seed, obtain in a sexual reproduction or perpetuation through parts of the vegetative system. Bud variation is, as a rule, more narrow than is seed variation, and some investigators claim that a part of any plant cannot possess qualities which differ materially from those of another part of the same plant. The best obtainable evidence at the present time does not support this view and the individuality of different parts is now generally recognized. Since the tubers produced by any single plant are all distinct parts of that plant the possibility of variation in the productive capacity and in other qualities is recognized.

The system drafted for use by this Association enables the grower to plant the seed tubers taken from the different hills which were especially chosen for seed purposes the year previous, so that any promising variation which may result may be selected and used in endeavoring to build up a strong healthy and productive type. Furthermore, in almost all parts of Canada no matter how suitable may be the conditions there are many adverse conditions with which the potato has to contend. Unfortunately man himself is often the worst enemy of the potato and unconsciously, though very materially, assists in its downfall. The using of small potatoes from degenerate hills is perhaps one of the most glaring examples of this as far as the seed is concerned. The practising of improper cultural methods is another common error. Against these things this plant is continually struggling year after year and while there is a continual survival of the fittest wherein a few plants succeed in rising above the prevailing difficulties in an endeavor to maintain the standard of the race yet unfortunately these are quickly gathered in and hurried off to market leaving the smaller, less desirable and often degenerate tubers remaining to be used for seed purposes. With such a system is there any wonder why many of our best varieties have suffered a rapid decline until

they have perished. Every man in it is a villain."

A Great Thinker.

Wiggs—Young Screecher is a great thinker.

Wiggs—Indeed!

Wiggs—Yes; he thinks he can slug—Philadelphia Inquirer.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Getting Square.

He—I'm going to bring Jolt home with me to dinner tonight. She—Oh, mercy, dear, don't! It's the cook's day out, and I'll have to cook dinner. He—Never mind; I owe Jolt one, anyway!

A Stinger.

Mrs. Nagger—Perhaps you recall, it was on a railway train that we first met, and—Mr. Nagger—Yes, but it's too late now for me to sue the company for damages.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Pain anywhere, pain in the head, painful periods, Neuralgia, toothache, all pains can be promptly stopped by a thoroughly safe little Pink Candy Tablet, known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets. Pain simply means congestion—undue blood pressure at the point where pain exists. Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets quickly equalize this unnatural blood pressure, and pain immediately departs. Write Dr. Shoop Racine, Wis. and get a free trial package. Large box 25 cts.—Druggists.

Gave Him a Start.

Doctor (to patient)—Your heart is rather irregular. Have you anything that is worrying you? Patient—Oh, not particularly. Only that just now when you put your hand in your pocket I thought you were going to give me your bill.—London Telegraph.

Sounded Bad.

Mrs. Dashaway—Yes, while we were in Egypt we visited the pyramids. They were literally covered with hieroglyphics. Mrs. Newrich—Ugh! Wasn't you afraid some of 'em would get on you?

Which?

"If you feel chilly," said he, as they strolled, "remember I have your shawl here on my arm." "You might put it around me," she said demurely.

Let not things, because they are common, enjoy for that the less share of our consideration.—Pliny.

WINGS OF EMINENT MEDICAL AUTHORITIES, endorsing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. This booklet gives all the ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines from which it will be seen that they contain not a drop of alcohol, pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 31 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 50 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

AN OPTICAL DELUSION.

The Story of a Martinet Colonel, a Captain and a Sword.

The colonel, a rigid martinet, is sitting at the window of his room when, looking out, he sees a captain crossing the barrack yard toward the gate. Looking at him closely, he is shocked to observe that, the rules and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, the captain does not carry a sword.

"Captain!" he calls from the window. "Hi, captain, step up to my room for a moment, will you?"

The captain obeys promptly, borrows a sword of the officer of the guard, the guardroom being at the foot of the stairs, and presents himself to the colonel in irreproachable dress.

The colonel is somewhat surprised to see the sword in its place and, having to invent some pretext for calling his subordinate back, says, with some confusion: "Beg your pardon, captain, but really I've forgotten what it was I wanted to speak to you about. However, it can't have been very important. I'll keep. Good morning."

The captain salutes, departs, returns the sword to its owner and is making off across the barrack yard, where he again comes within range of the colonel's vision.

The colonel rubs his eyes, stares, says softly to himself: "How in thunder is this? He hasn't a sword to his waist!" then calls aloud: "Captain! Ho, captain! One moment, please!"

The captain returns, borrows the sword again, mounts the stairs and enters the colonel's presence. His commanding officer stares at him intently. He has a sword; he sees it; he hears it clank.

"Captain," he stammers, growing very hot, "it's ridiculous, you know, but—ha! ha! I'd just remembered what I wanted to say to you, and now—ha! ha!—it's gone out of my head again! Funny, isn't it? Ha, ha, ha! Losing my memory. Never mind. I'll think of it and write you. Good morning."

The captain salutes, departs, returns the sword to its owner and makes for the gate. As he crosses the barrack yard the colonel calls his wife to his side and says, "See that officer out there?"

"Yes."

"Has he got a sword on?"

The colonel's wife adjusts her eyeglass upon him, scans him keenly and says, "He hasn't a taste of a sword."

The colonel: "That's just where you fool yourself. Yes, he has."—London Graphic.

THE PICTURE CRITIC.

If He Doesn't "Quite Like the Face," That Settles It.

Some liberal minded people will admit to you that a slight preliminary training is required before a serious attempt is made to criticize music, but almost anybody with eyes is willing to embark buoyantly on the job of tearing a picture to pieces. This seems to be because the picture will stand with-

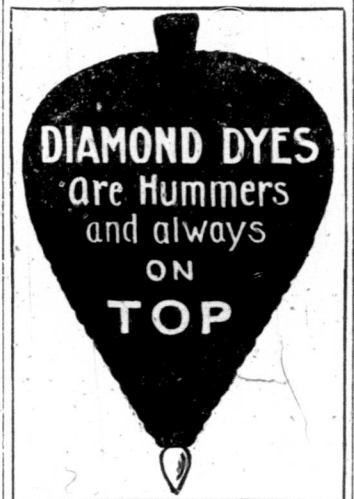
CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

banquets of our dead ancestors in Wall-halla, and some of its compounds open up vistas into that old England which is fast disappearing, becoming a tale that is told, obsolete itself. Such are alebush, a tavern sign; ale conner, "an officer appointed in every court leet and sworn to look to the assize and goodness of bread, ale and beer." Alecest, the name of a kind of tansy used to flavor the rustic's home brewed, has a good old English look. Yet it bears witness to the mongrel nature of the speech of this mongrel nation, cost being from the Greek kostos, a savory herb of species unidentified. Alegr is eager or sour ale, used as vinegar.—Cornhill Magazine.

Whitman on Reading.

"Reading, most of it, by candlelight, indoors, up against a hot register or steam pipes, is a disease. I doubt if it does any one much good. The best reading seems to need the best open air. When I was down on the creek—Timber creek—and roamed out and along the water, I always took a book, a little book, however rarely I made use of it. It might have been once, twice, three, four, five, even nine times, I passed along the same trail and never opened the book, but then there was a tenth time always when nothing but a book would do—not tree or water or anything else—only a book, and it was for that tenth trip that I carried the book."—Extract from Horace Traubel's Daily Record of Conversations With Walt Whitman In His Old Age at Camden, N. J., in Century.



"I find that Diamond Dyes are the best as I can always get good, bright and fast colors from them. I have used other dyes, but they are all inferior."

Mrs Thos. Lavin, Newark, Ont.

The most important thing in connection with home dyeing is to be sure you get the real Diamond Dyes.

Another very important thing is to be sure that you get the kind of Diamond Dyes that is adapted to the article you intend to color.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. BEAR IN MIND that it is impossible to make a dye that will color Silk and Wool (animal material) and Cotton and Linen (vegetable material) equally well. Any color chemist will tell you this is true. For Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods use Diamond Dye Cotton Dyes; for Wool and Silk or combinations of Wool and Silk, use Diamond Dye Wool Dyes. When buying dyes, insist upon getting the genuine Diamond Dyes; see that the name is on each package.

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MONEY CHANGERS.

They Must Keep Poated on European Coins and Counterfeits.

"I never realized until today," said a man who had just returned from Europe, "what an undertaking it is to be a money changer.

"I came back with about \$20 in foreign money, principally French and Italian. This I took to a money changer's to cash in.

"He looked over the coins rapidly, throwing them into little piles and putting down notes on a slip of paper. When he had cleared up the lot he said I had \$10.25 coming to me.

"At first I thought he was doing me, but he was not. He showed me a dozen or so Italian coins that had been demonetized and were worth about 40 cents on the dollar. There was a nice little pile of counterfeits that were not worth a cent, and altogether only about a third of the coins that I brought home were worth their full value.

"The only consolation I had was that I thanked my stars I am in the insurance business and not in the exchange business, for my poor little brain could not carry half the things that those fellows have to remember."

The man with the coins did not exaggerate. There are thousands of different coins floating about that a money changer has to know. He has to keep in mind every demonetized coin made within the last hundred years.

In addition to that, there are counterfeits. The immigrants bring over heaps of bad coins. Many of them buy up counterfeits cheap, with the hope of exchanging them at Ellis Island.

Then there are the coins of the South American countries. They are worse than those of the European countries. Brazil, for instance, has a scheme all its own. Certain notes are good for ten years. After that time for every year they lose 10 per cent of their face value until the whole value is used up and they are worth only the paper they are printed on.

As one man expressed it, you have to know the history of the world to be a money changer. A peculiar part of the business is the reshipment of coins back to the countries whence they came. Often during the rush season one firm sends back a million coins, while it is estimated that in the course of a year \$10,000,000 in foreign money is reshipped to Europe and a million to the rest of the world.

Money changing is a business just like any other. They do not exchange money; they buy it, and when you go there with foreign coins they buy them from you at a stated price. When you go there to get foreign coins you buy them from them at a certain price just as you buy eggs and cigars.

Wellington and Waterloo.

Heine, in speaking of Wellington's good luck at Waterloo, says: "This man has the bad fortune to meet with good fortune when the greatest man of the world is unfortunate. We see in him the victory of stupidity over genius—Arthur Wellington triumphing when Napoleon Bonaparte was overwhelmed. Wellington and Napoleon! It is a wonderful phenomenon that the human mind can at the same time think of both these names."

No Chance.

"Do you think his interest in art will ever amount to anything?"

"No," answered Miss Cayenne. "He is too well off to become an artist himself and not rich enough to become a connoisseur."—Washington Star.

Character.

According to an old French saying

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and Indigestion as real diseases, yet they are symptoms only of a certain specific Nerve sickness—nothing else.

It was this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop in the creation of that now very popular Stomach Remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Going direct to the stomach nerves, alone brought that success and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative. Without that original and highly vital principle, no such lasting accomplishments were ever to be had. For stomach distress, bloating, biliousness, bad breath and sallow complexion, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for yourself what it can and will do. We sell and cheerfully recommend

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THE MEER MULE.

Our Four Legged Songster That Wears Wings on Its Head.

As Bill, the desert evangelist, once said, the mule is the only bird that has a thing to kick with and wears its wings on the side of its head. Bill got religion after he quit driving mules or else he quit driving mules when he got religion. Anyway, he knew what he was talking about.

The theory of evolution teaches us that the jackass is an unexpurgated edition of the jack rabbit, bound in leather and complete in one volume. Both have the same characteristic hind leg motion, but with the difference that the rabbit thereby propels itself, whereas the mule propels others. The latter end of the mule is hinged and has a hair trigger arrangement and is as prone to accidental discharge as a powder mill is to fly upward. Therefore it comes in military matters because of the omnipresence of the army mule with its peculiar way of making itself felt that the rear is the place of danger.

A most notable accessory of the beast is the strident and raucous vocal attachment situated up front. No means have as yet been discovered by which this mechanism can be lubricated, and the melody is a sort of cross between our neighbor's phonograph and the whistle of the pancake factory across the river. It is mostly nocturnal in its manifestation. It is a curious fact that this apparatus is controlled from the rear, for to uncork the music the beast has merely to extend its caudal appendage into a horizontal position. It is said by certain rash individuals who lean toward osteopathy that this vocal exercise may be suspended by banging the monkey wrench to the safety valve. But I do not consider this a healthy amusement and am inclined toward absent treatment.

Although the latter end of the beast is loosely hung and the former adds insult to injury, yet, interesting as are both these phenomena, the superlative characteristic of the creature is its expression of countenance. That long ascetic physiognomy bounded by those hopeless ears and quivering lips seems infinitely sad and yearning, with that meek, long suffering, quoth-the-raven-never-more look in its eye. You are conscious of a feeling of sympathy for this fellow creature. You reach for your bandanna and draw nigh to sympathize with its grief and soothe its plaintive mood, when, biff, you are knocked into the middle of next week, while the mule looks round with that heartbroken expression as if to say, "Such a sad accident, wasn't it?"

CART TAIL FLOGGING.

This Peculiar Punishment Flourished in England Up to 1836.

Although flogging at the cart's tail is generally supposed to have ceased after 1827, various instances are on record up to 1836 when a man convicted of robbery from the person was slowly paraded through the principal street of Saltash "with bare back and flogged at the cart's tail, to which one of his hands was lashed at either side. Two men, armed with cat-o-nine-tails, laid on heavily and were scolded by the beadle or crier in uniform for not hitting harder." The punishment was sometimes reduced to a farce when the administering hand had been well "oiled" or belonged to a soft hearted officer of justice, as in a case mentioned by the poet Cowper where the thief was the only one concerned who suffered nothing.

A youth had stolen some ironwork at Olney. "Being convicted," says Cowper, "he was ordered to be whipped, which operation he underwent at the cart's tail, from the stone house to the high arch and back again. He seemed to show great fortitude, but it was all an imposition upon the public. The beadle who performed it had filled his left hand with red ocher, through which after every stroke he drew the lash of his whip, leaving the appearance of a wound upon the skin, but in reality not hurting him at all. This being perceived by Constable Hinchcomb, who followed the beadle, he applied his cane without any such management or precaution to the shoulders of the too merciful executioner.

"The scene immediately became more interesting. The beadle could by no means be prevailed upon to strike hard, which provoked the constable to strike harder, and this double flogging continued till a lass of Silver End, pitying the pitiful beadle, thus suffering under the hands of the pitiless constable, joined the procession and, placing herself immediately behind the latter, seized him by his capillary club and, pulling him backward by the same, slapped his face with a most amazonian fury."—St. James' Gazette.

CRAZED WITH WEALTH.

Mad Days in Melbourne When the Gold Fever Was Raging.

Gold threatened to become as common as silver in the days of Solomon. In one year \$12,600,000, in eight years \$95,000,000, were won. Some men at Golden Point made as much as \$400 each a day. Another exceptionally lucky party unearthed thirty-four pounds of gold in one day. No wonder that such "pockets" were termed "jewelers' shops!" Occasionally a nugget worth \$10,000 was unearthed. The result of this sudden influx of wealth, almost without labor and with risks which are infinitesimal as compared with Klondike, was the temporary demoralization of the population. Melbourne in the height of the gold fever has been described by one who knew it well as "a fevered, drunken, delirious pendemonium." The lucky ones—and there were thousands of them—squandered their riches in the most reckless fashion.

Some of their fantastic tricks would scarcely be credited were they not attested by witnesses still living. The game of ninepins, we are told, was played with bottles of champagne, for which he who broke the least had to pay. Dozens of the same costly wine were emptied into tubs and drunk from tin pannikins, spirits and beer being added to give "body" to the beverage. One man, in imitation of Caligula, shod his horse with gold. Sand-



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is too well known to become an artist himself and not rich enough to become a connoisseur."—Washington Star.

Character.

According to an old French saying, "A man's character is like his shadow, which sometimes follows and sometimes precedes him and which is occasionally longer, occasionally shorter than he is."

Few men have been admired by their own domestics.—Montaigne.

Pain anywhere, pain in the head, painful periods, neuralgia, toothache, all pains can be promptly stopped by a thoroughly safe little Pink Candy Tablet, known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets. Pain simply means congestion—undue blood pressure at the point where pain exists. Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets quickly equalize this unnatural blood pressure, and pain immediately departs. Write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., and get a free trial package. Large box 25c. Sold by All Dealers.

MAORI TRADITIONS.

Legends and Customs of the Natives of New Zealand.

Many traditions of the Maoris of New Zealand indicate true refinement of feeling. That of Niwareka, or Great Delight, is one of these and represents a gentle Maori maiden, beautiful and modest, who, though deeply loving her bridegroom, yet shudders at the barbarity of his people and at his delight in bloodshed and cruelty. Unable to bear the sights and sounds around her, she passes from his embrace and seeks the shadows of another world. Only through great suffering and sacrifice does her young husband, unable to bear his solitary lot, redeem her from the shades. This beautiful legend is bound up with the origin of the custom of the tattoo, an ordeal which the lover was compelled to endure that he might realize the nature of suffering.

One of the finest legends of old Maori romance relates how a daughter of the heavens condescends to dwell with man, but, repelled by his rudeness and want of sympathy, ascends again to the skies, carrying with her her earth born child. Her husband is only able to reach her and regain her love by "climbing upward, not by earthly tendril, but by those which, descending from the heavens, have taken root in earth."

One curious feature of the domestic life of the New Zealand natives is that the old women are led to believe that the highest honor they can enjoy is to be permitted to do all the cooking and prepare the food. A great deal of labor is thus left to them, which they cheerfully perform, resenting any interference on the part of the younger Maori women, who thus have plenty of leisure for enjoyment.

He Set a Date.

A merchant in a Wisconsin town who had a Swedish clerk sent him out to do some collecting. When he returned from an unsuccessful trip he reported: "Yim Yonson say he vill pay ven he sells his hogs. Yim Olesen, he vill pay ven he sell him wheat, and Bill Pack say he vill pay in January."

"Well," said the boss, "that's the first time Bill ever set a date to pay. Did he really say he would pay in January?"

"Vell, aye tank so," said the clerk. "He say it ban a cold day ven you get that money. I tank that ban in January."

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature
of

Wm. D. Mitchell

soothe its plaintive moans, when, din, you are knocked into the middle of next week, while the mule looks round with that heartbroken expression as if to say, "Such a sad accident, wasn't it?"

The moral of this dissertation is that it is time to put the cart before the horse when the horse is a mule.—Earl H. Cressy in Minneapolis Journal.

HE, MADE ONE MISTAKE.

Quaint Persian Tale of the Taming of the Shrew.

In Persia a wealthy man will often have a friend of whose society he is fond living in the house with him. Abdullah was such a friend to Aly Khan, a very wealthy and influential merchant of Ispahan, who was delighted with his charm and cleverness and so pleased with his services that he thought he would make a very good son-in-law and suggested him as such to his beautiful daughter. She was very overbearing and bad tempered; but, thinking that Abdullah was rather good looking, she agreed to it. They were married. Soon his friends came to congratulate him, among them Housseyn, who was known to have a very overbearing and bad tempered wife. He said, "I congratulate you on your marriage," and then he asked the bridegroom, "Are you really happy with a woman who is known to have such a bad temper?" "I assure you that she is perfectly charming and that I am perfectly happy." "May I ask how you manage it?"

"Certainly," answered Abdullah. "On the night of the marriage I went into her apartments in full uniform with my sword on. She did not take any notice of me, but put on a supercilious air and made a parade of stroking her cat. I quietly picked up her cat and cut off his head with my sword, took the head in one hand, the body in the other and threw them out of the window. My wife was amazed, but did not show it. After a few seconds she broke into a smile and has been a most submissive and charming wife ever since."

Housseyn went straight home and put on his uniform and went into the harem. The domestic pet came to greet him. He seized it with the hand that was accustomed to caress it, drew his sword and with a single blow decapitated it. At the same moment he received a blow in the face delivered by his shrewish wife and before he recovered from his astonishment a second and a third. "I can see to whom you have been talking," the lady hissed, "but you are too late. It was on the first day that you ought to have done this."

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pay. Dozens of the same costly wine were emptied into tubs and drunk from tin pannikins, spirits and beer being added to give "body" to the beverage. One man, in imitation of Calligula, shod his horse with gold. Sandwiches made of bank notes were devoured. Silver wrapped up in bank notes was thrown to popular actresses instead of flowers. In fact, money was so plentiful that the reckless diggers could not "knock it down" fast enough. They thought they had only to dig a few feet in the earth to get plenty more, and for a time it almost seemed as if this were so. Such were some of the characteristics of Victoria's hot youth.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Youth, Manhood, Old Age.

The life journey may roughly be divided into three stages, each lasting about twenty-five years. Scientifically speaking, one is a "youth" until he is twenty-five, a "man" from twenty-five to fifty or fifty-five, after which "old age" begins. During the first period the rule is growth, during the second equilibrium, during the third decline. In the first repair exceeds destruction, in the second the repair and destruction balance each other, while in the third destruction exceeds repair. From twenty-five to fifty-five a man should be at his best, but after that time he begins to lose ground; the machinery is running down, however slowly and imperceptibly it may be, until around about seventy or seventy-five the "old age" is visible even to the duller eye.

Two Fakes.

They met by chance at an afternoon light lunch at the Bohemia, a literary and artistic club.

"And what," said the one in the velvet coat, "is your specialty?"

"I write autobiographies of great men," answered the one with long hair. "What is yours?"

"I" was the reply, "paint Raphaels."

A Financial Difference.

Small Boy (to his artist father)—Papa, what's the difference between an artist and an artisan? Father—An artisan, my son, is the kind of an artist who earns \$6 or \$7 a day and doesn't have to wait for his money.—Circle.

Learn to see in another one's calamity the ills which you should avoid.—Publius Syrus.

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AT A MAN IF HE CANNOT ANSWER THE QUESTION, "HAVE YOU EVER HAD RHEUMATISM?" WITH A GOOD HONEST "NO!"

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is the effective means, and while lack of provision for your "loved ones" from such a cause may be counted secondary to a life of suffering to oneself, it is one of the many sides in the study of health that we should take in dead earnest. Every disease has its symptoms—every ailment that flesh is heir to has its note of warning, and it's for us to heed or suffer the consequences; and who does not know the signs by experience or observation?—fever, chills, sweating, shooting pains, numbness, aching muscles, stiffened and swelled joints.

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The City of Roses.

Shiraz itself is the most beautiful Persian city I saw. City of roses, city of poets, city of sunshine, it has always been famed for its loveliness. Under the brown hills and amid the gardens of roses and oranges there lived the poets Saadi and Hafiz and many another sweet Persian singer. Thence has come any inspiration which has ever animated the nationality of Persia, nor does this seem strange to one who has known days spent in the brown walled, cypress studded gardens, and nights wrapped in soft stillness and bewitched by the power of the mystic Persian moon.—Wide World Magazine.

Worth Seeing.

In a certain preparatory school in Washington, says a contributor in Harper's Magazine, an instructor one day made the statement that "every year a sheet of water fourteen feet thick is raised to clouds from the sea."

"At what time of the year does that occur, professor?" asked a freshman. "It must be a sight worth going a long way to see."

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

County of
LENNOX & ADDINGTON,
To Wit:

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox and Addington, bearing date the 10th day of August, 1907, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the taxes and costs, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, by Public Auction on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH (26th) DAY OF NOVEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAY IF NECESSARY) in the present year 1907, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

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Description of Lot	Con.	Acres.	Years due.	Taxes	Expenses.	Totals.	Remarks.
Lot No. 26.	R.A.	100	Three years or over	\$17 41	\$3 69	\$21 10	Patented.
Lot No. 32.	R.A.	100	Three years or over	12 96	3 58	16 54	Not Patented.
Lot No. 30.	R.A.	95	Three years or over	13 13	3 58	16 71	Patented.
Lot 27.	R.A.	50	Three years or over	8 57	3 47	12 04	Not Patented.
Lot 33.	R.A.	100	Three years or over	12 56	3 58	16 54	Not Patented.
Lot 38.	R.A.	100	Three years or over	12 96	3 58	16 54	Not Patented.
Lot 39.	R.A.	100	Three years or over	12 96	3 58	16 54	Not Patented.
Lot 9.	4	100	Three years or over	4 33	3 50	7 84	Not Patented.
Lot 8.	5	100	Three years or over	9 02	3 50	12 52	Patented.
Lot 31.	6	100	Three years or over	5 36	3 50	8 86	Not Patented.
Lot 30.	7	100	Three years or over	5 36	3 50	8 86	Not Patented.
Lot 8.	12	100	Three years or over	11 96	3 55	15 51	Patented.
Lot 8.	13	100	Three years or over	17 18	3 70	20 88	Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM.

Lot 4.	5	100	Three years or over	11 20	3 53	14 73	Not Patented.
Lot 6.	6	100	Three years or over	15 01	3 63	18 67	Not Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

W. 18.	1	50	Three years or over	9 65	3 50	13 16	Patented.
W. 29.	1	108	Three years or over	8 42	3 50	11 92	Not Patented.
W. 11 and V. 10 and V. 19.	2	250	Three years or over	7 58	10 00	17 58	Not Patented.
W. 11 and V. 12.	2	194	Three years or over	6 34	3 50	9 84	Not Patented.
W. 11 and V. 12.	3	100	Three years or over	6 72	3 50	10 22	Not Patented.
W. 11 and V. 12.	4	50	Three years or over	8 93	3 50	12 40	Not Patented.
W. 11 and V. 12.	5	65	Three years or over	16 46	3 67	20 13	Patented.
W. 11 and V. 12.	5	130	Three years or over	9 92	6 75	16 67	Not Patented.
W. 11 and V. 12.	6	150	Three years or over	17 85	3 70	21 55	Not Patented.
W. 11 and V. 12.	7	130	Three years or over	10 64	3 52	14 16	Patented.
W. 11 and V. 12.	8	173	Three years or over	13 65	3 60	17 25	Not Patented.
W. 11 and V. 12.	9	300	Three years or over	18 72	6 97	25 69	Not Patented.
W. 11 and V. 12.	10	200	Three years or over	18 77	3 72	22 49	Not Patented.
W. 11 and V. 12.	10	100	Three years or over	8 19	3 50	11 69	Not Patented.
W. 11 and V. 12.	11	200	Three years or over	26 11	3 92	30 33	Not Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

Lot 27.	3	200	Three years or over	10 87	3 55	14 42	Not Patented.
Lot 11.	14	200	Three years or over	16 85	3 70	20 55	Patented.

L. L. GALLAGHER,
WARDEN.

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TREASURER, COUNTY OF LENNOX
AND ADDINGTON.

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, August 12th, 1907.

First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on August 23rd, 1907. 36-13c

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Struck by the Watchman—The Era
of Automaton Ringers.

In primitive times a man was stationed at the top of the belfry to ring the bells at the indicated hours, day and night. This watchman was called the horoscopus—that is to say, the observer of the hour. He had recourse himself in order to fulfill his duty to the study of the astral system, to the number of prayers he was to recite, to the quantity of wax a candle had consumed, and to the clepsydra, or water clock, and to the hourglass. The trade of the horoscopus was inevitably one of the first which the progress of mechanism was to cause to disappear.

The first clocks with bell known in France date back to the fourteenth century. Particular mention is made of one which was established at Caen in 1314 by Beaumont and that of the Palais de Justice in Paris, which King Charles V. had constructed in 1370 by the German clockmaker Henri de Vic. This machine seemed so marvelous that the inhabitants of Paris—so goes the legend—asked permission of the king to go on guard at the door of the tower to assure themselves that it was the clock and not the watchman that rang the hours.

This astonishment of the people at a period when mechanism was but just born may well be conceived in presence of a machine capable of calculating and striking the hours without the assistance of any human being, with the same precision that could be exercised by the most vigilant horoscopus.

The custom was perpetuated until the seventeenth century and still exists in certain cities of Europe of placing alongside of the clocks various automata which ring the hours. It is due to nothing else than the thought of recalling to memory the recollection of the ancient watchman. And also the clocks with automata catered to the popular taste of that epoch. The people of that period preoccupied themselves but little with the more or less exact measurement of time. Railroads were not in existence, and the exigencies of life were not so great as they are now. A cock which crowed and flapped his wings, some apostles who marched by, striking a blow for each hour, filled them with admiration, and in this respect no other clocks aroused so much enthusiasm as those of Lyons and Strassburg. It was a clock of this character that Henri Deux placed over the superb portal of the chateau of Anet.

Nevertheless this timepiece was distinguished from other clocks with automata by the originality of the figures that it set in movement. Here no longer was a woman or a man who struck the hours with rusty arms. It was a majestic stag, standing erect, surrounded by four bloodhounds of natural size, which appeared to be holding it at bay, that one saw on the summit of the portal. One of the stag's legs was movable, and as it was lifted it seemed to strike the hours. The four hounds opened their jaws at each striking of the quarters, and their voices were imitated by bells of different notes whose clappers were connected by wires with their lower jaws, so that as long as the hounds opened their jaws the bells would ring.

Cure Every Form of Indigestion

After you have eaten a meal, the stomach should do two things—pour out a dissolving fluid to digest the food—and churn the food until completely digested and liquified. Sour Stomach, Belching Gas, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, simply mean that the stomach is not doing its work properly.

"Fruit-a-tives" strengthen the stomach and increase the flow of gastric juice

"Fruit-a-tives" make the liver active and regulate the bowels. There will be an end to those Bilious Headaches, too, as soon as you start curing your Dyspepsia and Constipation with Fruit-a-tives.

"Fruit-a-tives" contain the wonderful medicinal properties of fruit—in an active and curative form. 50c. a-box—6 for \$2.50. At all dealers'.

Fruit-a-tives
OR (FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

POLITICAL NEWS!

The Montreal Star advocates that public men should be seen oftener on the public platform, so that the people may take cognizance of their personal appearance. The Star says:—"The public will forgive a halting utterance far more readily than a face and a manner which suggests suspicion or advertise mediocrity."

Apply This To Tories.

It is very noticeable that members of the Conservative party rarely appear before the people. In the House they declaim vehemently against the Government; out of the House they disappear, and are silent on the questions of the hour.

The fact that statements made in the House are privileged may have something to do with this apparent disinclination to speak before the people face to face. It is one thing to make a grave accusation in the House, under conditions in which no penalty is incurred, and quite another thing to make the same statement without the protection afforded by the chamber walls.

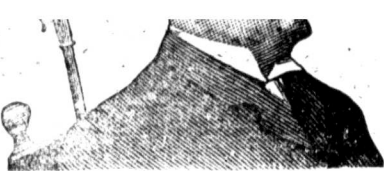
Slanders and Privilege.

When one considers all the scandalous, slanderous utterances of Conservative members during the past three sessions, and how silent the same gentlemen became the moment the House rose, the conclusion is reached that advantage is taken of the privileges of the House to vilify the Government and attack the integrity of members of the Liberal party.

WHO SE



A
**REMARKABLE
INVENTION**
FOR THE
**CULTURE
OF HAIR**



CULTURE OF HAIR

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

The Company's [Guarantee.]

AN EVANS' VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. L. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of the culture of hair, stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles, their roots, without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS' VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans' Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans' Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LIMITED.

Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.

THE four hounds opened their jaws at each striking of the quarters, and their voices were imitated by bells of different notes whose clappers were connected by wires with their lower jaws, causing them to open and shut as long as the bell ringing mechanism continued.

This curious clock exists no longer. It was sold at auction with its finest dials for the sum of \$100 when the chateau of Anet was confiscated as national property and sold with its furniture in the year 2 of the first republic.

This ancient clock was replaced in 1856 by one entirely modern and made by Wagner. The stag and the hounds in bronze were also carried away. Those seen today are in bronzed terra cotta and play no other part than to recall to memory the ancient ones and to add to the decorative portion of the portal of the chateau whose architecture, the work of Philibert Delorme, is one of the purest and most delicate constructions of the renaissance.

Besides the functions that we have enumerated, the clock of the chateau of Anet possessed on the side of the court of honor a magnificent dial, which indicated the position of the signs of the zodiac, the months, the days of the month and the moon's age.—L'Horlogerie.

The Word "Butter."

"Cow juice" is a slang term for butter in many parts of the United States. But the word "butter" itself almost certainly means something very like that by derivation. It is true that Pliny considered "butyrum" to be a Scythian word, but it seems clear that it was really Greek—from "bous," a cow, and "turos," cheese, and meant literally "cow cheese." "Buttery," by the way, has nothing to do with butter, in spite of appearances, just as "pantry" has no connection with pans. The latter is the storing place of bread ("pans"), and the former is the late Latin "botaria," the place of the "butts" or casks.

Safe.

Mrs. White (sympathetically)—So your husband is in trouble again, Mand? Mrs. Black (cheerily)—No'm; he's out o' trouble, deess now—de scoun' rel's in jail.

The world is a wheel, and it will all come round right.—Disraeli.

A Fitting Question.

Jim, who is six and thinks he is a man, got into a crowded car with his nurse. The nurse got the last seat, and two ladies made a little place between them for Jim and squeezed him in. Presently a portly lady got in, and Jim, the pink of courtesy, rose and lifting his hat offered his place. It was embarrassing. Afterward nurse explained to Jim that he must be careful in offering a seat, as a place that was large enough for a boy might not accommodate a lady. Next time he was in a car and a lady got in Jim leaned over to nurse and in a stage whisper asked, "Lizzie, do you think she'll fit?"

Motion and Heat.

All visible motion when arrested becomes heat, even that of running water. If we take two pieces of solid ice and rub them together, they can be heated by the friction until the melting point is reached. If we should pour water into an ordinary rotary churn and turn the crank, the mechanical energy exerted against the water will be transformed into molecular energy, and the water will be warmed in proportion to the amount of mechanical energy expended.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE

And a True Story of How Had Its Birth and How it to be Offered for Pa

This remarkable woman, whose maiden name was Estes, was born in Lynn, Mass., February 9th, 1819, coming from a good old Quaker family. For some years she taught school, and became known as a woman of an alert



and investigating mind, an earnest seeker after knowledge, and above all, possessed of a wonderfully sympathetic nature.

In 1843 she married Isaac Pinkham, a builder and real estate operator, and their early married life was marked by prosperity and happiness. They had four children, three sons and a daughter.

In those good old fashioned days it was common for mothers to make their own home medicines from roots and herbs, nature's own remedies—calling in a physician only in specially urgent cases. By tradition and experience many of them gained a wonderful knowledge of the curative properties of the various roots and herbs.

Mrs. Pinkham took a great interest in the study of roots and herbs, their characteristics and power over disease. She maintained that just as nature so bountifully provides in the harvest-fields and orchards vegetable foods of all kinds; so, if we but take the pains to find them, in the roots and herbs of the field there are remedies expressly designed to cure the various ills and weaknesses of the body, and it was her pleasure to search these out, and prepare simple and effective medicines for her own family and friends.

Chief of these was a rare combination of the choicest medicinal roots and herbs found best adapted for the cure of the ills and weaknesses peculiar to the female sex, and Lydia E. Pinkham's friends and neighbors learned that her compound relieved and cured and it became quite popular among them.

All this so far was done freely, without money and without price as a labor of love.

But in 1873 the financial crisis struck Lynn. Its length and severity were too much for the large real estate interests of the Pinkham family, as this class of business suffered most from fearful depression, so when the Centennial year dawned it found their property swept away. Some other source of income had to be found.

At this point Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was made known to the world.

The three sons and the daughter, with

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

No. 28

Taking effect Jan 1st, 1906.

Eastern Standard Time.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 18
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
ve Bannockburn	0	6 00	1 50		
ve Allans	5	6 15	2 05		
ve Chatham	8	6 25	2 15		
ve Bridgewater	14	6 40	2 25		
ve Tweed	20	6 55	2 40		
ve Tweed	20	7 00	2 45		
ve Stoco	23	7 15	2 55		
ve Larkins	27	7 25	3 05		
ve Marlbank	33	7 40	3 15		
ve Brinsville	37	7 55	3 25		
ve Tamworth	40	8 10	3 40		
ve Wilson	44	8 25	3 50		
ve Enterprise	46	8 35	4 00		
ve Midlake Bridge	48	8 45	4 10		
ve Noway	51	8 57	4 20		
ve Galbraith	53	9 10	4 30		
ve Yarker	55	9 25	4 40		
ve Yarker	55	10 10	5 15		
ve Camden East	58	10 25	5 30		
ve Thompson's Mills	60	10 35	5 40		
ve Strathcona	63	10 45	5 50		
ve Napanee	66	11 00	6 05		
ve Napanee	66	11 15	6 20		
ve Deseronto	68	11 25	6 35		

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
ve Kingston	0	9 00	3 25		
ve G. T. B. Junction	9	9 15	3 35		
ve Glenvale	10	9 25	3 45		
ve Murvale	14	9 40	4 00		
ve Harrowsmith	19	9 55	4 15		
ve Harrowsmith	19	10 10	4 30		
ve Frontenac	23	10 25	4 45		
ve Yarker	25	10 35	4 55		
ve Yarker	30	10 50	5 10		
ve Harrowsmith	31	11 00	5 20		
ve Chatham's Mills	32	11 10	5 30		
ve Newburgh	34	11 20	5 40		
ve Strathcona	34	11 30	5 50		
ve Napanee	40	11 40	6 00		
ve Napanee, West End	40	11 50	6 10		
ve Deseronto	49	12 00	6 20		

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.

TRAINS	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton	Picton
Leave Deseronto		Leave Deseronto		
2 20 a.m.	2 40 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	
3 30 "	3 50 "			
6 30 "	6 50 "			
10 30 "	10 50 "			
11 00 "	11 20 "			
12 00 p.m.	12 20 p.m.			
1 20 "	1 40 "			
4 30 "	4 50 "			
6 30 "	6 50 "			
7 00 "	7 20 "			
8 15 "	8 35 "			

PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.

STEAMERS

Leave Picton

6 00 a.m.

7 25 a.m.

9 50 a.m.

11 20 a.m.

4 0 p.m.

5 30 p.m.

TRAINS.

Leave Deseronto

9 50 a.m.

11 30 a.m.

12 40 p.m.

1 15 p.m.

3 45 p.m.

6 10 "

7 40 "

WALTER RATHBUN

H. B. SHERWOOD

D. A. VALLEAU

Superintendent

"I suffered for twenty-six years with bladder and kidney trouble, and being advised to give Peruna a trial, I did so. Eight bottles of Peruna and three bottles of Manalin entirely cured me."

The work of the past eleven years speaks for itself. The financial management alone deserves especial commendation. During the past eleven years the Liberals have created surpluses amounting in the aggregate to

IT WAS OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM

the Vegetable Compound the "Panic of '73" Caused Public Sale in Drug Stores.

their mother, combined forces to restore the family fortune. They argued that the medicine which was so good for their woman friends and neighbors was equally good for the women of the whole world.

The Pinkhams had no money, and little credit. Their first laboratory was the kitchen, where roots and herbs were steeped on the stove, gradually filling a gross of bottles. Then came the question of selling it, for always before they had given it away freely. They hired a job printer to run off some pamphlets setting forth the merits of the medicine, now called Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and these were distributed by the Pinkham sons in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

The wonderful curative properties of the medicine were, to a great extent, self-advertising, for whoever used it recommended it to others, and the demand gradually increased.

In 1877, by combined efforts the family had saved enough money to commence newspaper advertising and from that time the growth and success of the enterprise were assured, until to-day Lydia E. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound have become household words everywhere, and many tons of roots and herbs are used annually in its manufacture.

Lydia E. Pinkham herself did not live to see the great success of this work. She passed to her reward years ago, but not till she had provided means for continuing her work as effectively as she could have done it herself.

During her long and eventful experience she was ever methodical in her work and she was always careful to preserve a record of every case that came to her attention. The case of every sick woman who applied to her for advice—and there were thousands—received careful study and the details, including symptoms, treatment and results were recorded for future reference, and to-day these records, together with hundreds of thousands made since, are available to sick women the world over, and represent a vast collaboration of information regarding the treatment of woman's ills, which for authenticity and accuracy can hardly be equaled in any library in the world.

With Lydia E. Pinkham worked her daughter-in-law, the present Mrs. Pinkham. She was carefully instructed in all her hard-won knowledge, and for years she assisted her in her vast correspondence.

To her hands naturally fell the direction of the work when its originator passed away. For nearly twenty-five years she has continued it, and nothing in the work shows when the first Lydia E. Pinkham dropped her pen, and the present Mrs. Pinkham, now the mother of a large family, took it up. With woman assistants, some as capable as herself, the present Mrs. Pinkham continues this great work, and probably from the office of no other person have so many women been advised how to regain health. Sick women, this advice is "Yours for Health" freely given if you only write to ask for it.

Such is the history of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound: made from simple roots and herbs; the one great medicine for women's ailments, and the fitting monument to the noble woman whose name it bears.

been let of far too easily in the past, and they have become arrogant in their abuse, presumptuous in the methods. Mr. Aylesworth is not the man to remain inactive under such circumstances, he hit back, and his blows were so telling that a general howl went up from the Conservative ranks. From this time any man who has the audacity to prefer a false charge against the Liberal party, will find himself busy protecting both himself and his party. The Conservative party made for itself a record so disgraceful and so dirty that the people withdrew their support in disgust, and for these same men to assume the position of "holier than thou" only shows to what hypocritical lengths the desire to enjoy the spoils of office will drive self-seeking politicians. The Star may succeed in dragging from the obscurity in which they are hiding some of its friends and political colleagues, even if they look insipid and do not amount to mediocrity.

Georgian Bay Canal.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said truly at the Colonial Conference that Canada was engaged in developing her means of transport. One of the most important has always been recognized as a canal leading from Georgian Bay to the tributary of the St. Lawrence.

The building of this canal will bring tide water 500 miles nearer the wheat belt, thus ensuring a cheaper method of getting grain to market. The Liberal Government is favorable to the building of this canal and the Conservatives oppose it. Here is a matter that should present no difficulty of choice. The people of the West who are shipping grain, and the people of Ontario through which the canal will pass, desire this canal, the Liberal Government is in favor of it, the Conservative party is opposed to it, for which party then will the people vote? The question answers itself.

It is estimated that at least \$100,000,000 will be expended in the construction of this commercial waterway, and this money will be provided gladly by European investors. The expenditure of this sum in Canada will bring along with it a great stimulus to business, and will result in the rapid growth of many towns in Ontario which only require the additional stimulus of this canal to make them cities of importance. The building of the Georgian Bay canal is part of the Liberal plan for the future, and to defeat the construction of this great national work is the avowed intention of the Conservative party.

This is a reason why the people of Ontario should send to Parliament supporters of the present administration, to the end that the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be strengthened in carrying out his great plan of cheap transportation by water from the great lakes to tide water.

Fories Imitate, Cannot Originate.

The Conservatives have become conspicuous by their utter failure to originate anything in the interests of Canada. They have, however, made up for this lack of constructive ability by claiming as their own every good thing brought forward by the Liberals. The latest example is the claim put forward by Mr. Foster that the Conservatives made treaties direct without the intervention of the Imperial authorities. This ridiculous statement was made by Mr. Foster when he heard that the dignity of Canada had been recognized and upheld by Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur in recent negotiations during which these gentlemen had concluded a commercial treaty with France.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light

of Canada as it did with regard to the wrong use of trust funds.

Borden's Fruitless Task.

Mr. Borden continues his laborious tour through the new provinces. He works the changes on the speech delivered at Vancouver and nothing new is given to the people to consider. Judging from accounts of the meetings there is little enthusiasm, for the cause but some curiosity to the man. The Conservative press has dropped what little interest it manifested at first in the tour, and it rarely publishes but a line every few days.

Tribute to Mr. Fielding.

The magnificent reception given by Hon. Mr. Fielding in Halifax, on the occasion of his completing twenty-five years of public life, furnished proof of the estimation in which the gifted finance minister is held in his native province. Sir Wilfrid paid a high tribute to the excellences of his colleague, and humorously said that Nova Scotia had not disgraced herself by sending even one Topy to Ottawa.

All-Red Line Assured.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier took occasion to say at Halifax that the All-Red Line should, must and would be built, and when the Premier says this the line is as good as running. The same assurance was given with respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and already portions of the line are built and the balance is being pushed on with all the energy the commissioners can bring to bear.

Brilliant Liberal Planks.

What a programme for a contented people. A new transcontinental railway rapidly approaching completion, the very best evidence of promises made to the people of the last election being kept promptly and faithfully.

Inauguration of the All-Red Line, diverting Australasian traffic via Canada, shortening the distance between the Antipodes and London, and making of Canada the great highway between Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Construction of the Georgian Bay Canal uniting the Great Lakes with the sea board, and thus making it possible to take grain from the cars to

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the Stomach, etc.

planks, even if there were no others, but there are and many of them.

What Better Than This.

The work of the past eleven years speaks for itself. The financial management alone deserves especial commendation. During the past eleven years the Liberals have created surpluses amounting in the aggregate to ninety-four millions, and the public debt has only been increased by five millions. Mr. Foster, while he was finance minister, increased the public debt of Canada by sixty-two millions.

No sane people, having regard to their own interests, would take away the management of their affairs from a man who had produced a surplus of \$94,000,000, and hand them over to another who, while in charge, created a new debt of \$62,000,000. The electors of Canada are well advised of the advantages of having at the head of affairs a statesman such as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and they have neither the desire nor the intention of turning the affairs of government over to men who may call themselves politicians, but who cannot claim any other or higher qualification.

Parliamentary candidates were nominated for London, East Northumberland and North Wellington.



Serious consequences were averted at Kingston by Zam-Buk. Blood Poison through stocking dye has on more than one occasion proved serious, and such might have been the case with Mr. Thos. Foster, of Kingston, had it not been for Zam-Buk. Mr. Foster, formerly an officer in the Horse Artillery stationed at Kingston, says:—
"Last fall I had a nasty sore on my foot caused by the irritation from a protecting eyelet in my shoe. Before I was aware of it the colored sock I wore had poisoned the flesh and I suffered much in consequence. I tried a good many salves and ointments yet there was no improvement until I began with Zam-Buk. This ointment drew out all the inflammation and poisonous matter and healed the sore in several days after applying. You can publish this statement if you wish for the merits of Zam-Buk cannot be too widely known."

All skin diseases quickly yield to Zam-Buk. Sold by all stores and mail-order vendors at 25c. a box, or post-free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 3 boxes \$1.00.

ZAM-BUK

Feel-Rite Dyspepsia Tablets

The Best Remedy for the
Positive Cure of

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Are recommended by everyone who uses them—they can't help it, for they immediately invigorate the stomach by letting it take a rest.

Feel-Rite Dyspepsia Tablets destroy dyspepsia, belching, that "lump of lead feeling," burning sensations, indigestion, loss of appetite and aversion to food.

Have Feel-Rite Dyspepsia Tablets handy, where you can take one after each meal. Then you will know what a blessing it is to have a good appetite and to get all the good possible out of everything you eat. You'll feel happy and good-natured. Feel-Rite Tablets only cost 25c. a box and are positively superior to any other on the market. You cannot afford to be without a box of these Tablets. Get them to-day, and if you are not satisfied with the result your money will be cheerfully refunded.

A Free Sample may be had from The Medical Hall,
or The Red Cross Drug Store, or by mail from

THE FEEL-RITE CO.,

Napanee, Ont.

Full particulars and directions with each package.

Price, 25c., or 5 Boxes for \$1.00.

A MAN'S REVENGE;

OR, THE CONVICT'S DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued).

"Hush! I'd like to know where you'd be if he'd had those ideas. Rubbish. Be thankful for what you've got. You might have been like those villagers themselves, as heavy and slooped as the cows they milk."

"But perhaps it would be as well," retorted Sunbeam sadly. "For although I've been educated like a lady, even better than the vicar's daughter, I'm not considered good enough by the villagers to mix with them."

"That's jealousy, of course. Besides some day you'll be thankful enough. Your father had his reasons and the day will come when you'll understand, though I say, may it be long. I don't know what I shall do when you leave me."

Great tears had sprung to her eyes. She stroked the girl's cheek with trembling fingers.

"Leave you, auntie. What nonsense you talk. I shall never do that. You must go wherever I go. What should I do without you?" exclaimed Sunbeam with all the fervour of earnest youth.

"Ah, my dear. Some day you may be so angry with your old aunt for what she's done that you'll refuse to look at her, much less stay with her."

"Auntie! How can you. I'm sure you've never done a thing that I could object to. And if you have, who am I to punish you for it, you darling?"

"Well, well, I know you have a heart of gold. We'll see some day if there isn't a drop in it. And now let's see to this tea. And when he comes back just you make yourself scarce. I won't have his blue eyes melting the soul within you."

Sunbeam laughed brightly, tossing her little head.

"What a weak soul you must think I own," she exclaimed, running into the kitchen, where the rescued puppy slept curled up in front of the fire in the blissful oblivion of sleep.

At the station Duncan Sinclair made arrangements for his luggage to be sent to Sea View Cottage, and tipped the ticket collector generously.

"Thanks to you, my friend, I'm in clever," he exclaimed in his cheerful voice, "Miss Green will take me in."

"I'm glad to hear it, sir. I thought she might, though she is a bit queer sometimes. You see, now her niece is there, she is more particular about her lodgers. Her niece 'as bin highly educated."

"Ah, yes!" ejaculated Sinclair, his eyes on the man's blushing face. "Is the niece young?"

The man shuffled uneasily.

"Yes, sir. Grewed up about eighteen, and as pretty and ladylike as a lady born. It's sad that her father should be such a scamp, as there's some folks narrow-minded enough to blame 'er for that."

"Is her father a scamp?"

"Well, it's only trickled out lately. One wondered how it was that he never came, and then we heard that he was Bill Green, the burglar, him wot's been in prison for seven years but is out again. But it's true. Old Miss Green owned up as tho' she was proud of it. And then the girl came home from school and no one forgets to remind 'er of it."

"The brutes!" exclaimed Sinclair. "Yes, you may say that, sir, but it's natural. We're honest folks 'ere. And the girl 'eem' so different to us all, makes the women folk spiteful. They lead their men a life if they don't agree

were out of the question, though precious little love exists between us!"

CHAPTER IV.

Duncan Sinclair followed the ex-convict slowly. For he had no wish to reach Sea View Cottage at the same time, and thought it would be as well to allow the man to get his meeting well over before making his appearance there.

So, he turned down towards the sea, and, the tide being low, strolled along the golden beach and revelled in the beauty of the setting sun, as it dipped like a huge ball of fire, into the still, crimsoned waters. He wondered how such a spot had remained unknown to the tripper or annual holiday maker, for wherever he turned the picturesque seized the eye. Every corner seemed worthy of reproduction. And yet, with the exception of a couple of sturdy fishermen, not a soul was to be seen.

Then his thoughts circled back to Sunbeam. How would she greet her father? He recalled the tone of affection in which she had alluded to the man's mode of life, and a wonder seized him. Was the tie of blood really so strong as to command love between two such opposites? Surely some day Sunbeam would turn in horror from the man. Perhaps now even. For she had not seen him for some years. And the absent often command feelings that vanish at their return. It was impossible that she could really care for the fellow. Her face rose before his eyes. It thrust itself there in front of him and he looked into it with a sensation of intense delight. She was beautiful, as beautiful as the day that was now fading into night. That she was good he had no doubt.

The sudden desire to see her again and the gnawing of healthy hunger reminded him that his walk must have been longer than he had intended. Bill Green by now had settled down into the calm succeeding the excitement of reunion. Miss Green had had ample time to explain all about her new lodger, and would be worrying about his absence. Perhaps she had long ago brewed the tea. He smiled as he pictured her consternation.

Yes, he was hungry, and it was high time he returned, and yet nature called him out to stay and admire her in her twilight beauty. On the other hand Sunbeam and food awaited him.

He glanced up at the cliffs towering above. Here they were higher than near the village. The wish to return by the road above, and so strike fresh ground, drew him to the rugged uneven path leading from the beach to the summit. There he found that the road lay along the edge of the cliffs, across stubby grass and sandy ground. Below him, a mile ahead, straggled the peaceful village. The quiet of the summer evening lay upon it.

He sighed. For the first time the loneliness of the place oppressed him. He glanced around. Then he perceived what he had overlooked before, a low white cottage standing back a few yards from the cliff edge, the waving grass, dotted with poppies, reaching up to its very walls. One or two large trees nodded over its roof and a strip of garden stretched from its further side down to the lower road.

He moved closer to it. The finger of desolation seemed laid upon it also. And yet the green shutters were open,

Ralph Freer's hands dropped to his sides. The light died out of his eyes, his face grew pale and haggard, his lips trembled.

(To be continued).

KIDNAPPED AND ROBBED

STRANGE STORY OF FRED. C. DORWAY, OF SUDBURY, ONT.

He Befriended a Wealthy New York Lady in a Train Wreck Near Moose Jaw.

Bequeathed a fortune of \$180,000 by a wealthy woman, whom he had befriended in a train wreck, kidnapped, shanghaied aboard a ship, held prisoner in its filthy hold for months, escaped only to be thrown into a Mexican prison, and again held prisoner for months, then to find that he had been robbed of his alleged inheritance, is the story of Fred C. Dorway of Sudbury, Ont., who told it the other day at the Palmer House, Chicago. He is there with his wife, whom he says he has not seen since January, 1906, when he was kidnapped in Montreal.

Dorway is now on his way to New York to take steps to recover the money of which he alleges he was defrauded. "It was left to me by Mrs. J. H. James of Fifth avenue, New York, who died soon after the train wreck," he said. Dorway is a telegraph operator and says he was stationed at Rush Lake, Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in November, 1905. One bitter night in that month the eastbound Canadian Pacific Limited was cut in two and run in two sections. In the blinding snow the second section crashed into the first near Moose Jaw. He went to the scene of the wreck, and in the last sleeper he found Mrs. J. H. James,

WHO WAS SEVERELY INJURED.

He assisted in carrying her to a section house, put his fur coat about the unconscious woman and summoned medical assistance. Then he carried her to the nearest house. He paid the attending physician \$25, and after Mrs. James had been taken to New York he sent the bill, stating that he could not spare the money. "In a month," said he, "I received a packet of papers and a letter from her lawyers stating that Mrs. James had died and in her will had bequeathed me \$180,000. Through the advice of friends I placed the matter in the hands of J. J. Dunlop of Kansas City. In January, 1906, I received a letter from Dunlop in New York asking me to meet him.

"I went to Sudbury by way of Montreal. There I met a man who gave the name of Malcolmson. He had a letter of introduction to me. I refused to drink with him, but in my room he gave me some chocolate candy, which I ate. That is the last I remember until I found myself aboard a ship in a dark, filthy space in the hold. I have an indistinct recollection of riding on a train before I was put on the ship. I had lost all idea of time, my mind simply being held to one purpose, to escape from that dungeon.

"At times a hatchway would be partly opened, and bread and water thrust down to me, and once in a great while

A PIECE OF HALF-COOKED MEAT

of some kind. I could hear men talking, and one time I heard one man say: 'We are going ashore to-night, and will leave you and Bill to watch the prisoner. We are going on a spree.' I made up my mind to escape, and when the man opened the hatchway I shoved my suspenders in the open crack. They kept the hatch from closing tight, and later I made my way on deck. In the scuffle that followed I knocked a man overboard, and believe he was drowned.

"When I escaped ashore I found I was in Vera Cruz, Mexico. I was blind from my long confinement in the ship's hold was arrested and put in prison.

HOME.

SOME DAINTY DISHES.

Fried Sandwich.—Well season a slice of cold meat or ham, spread a layer of mashed potato over each side, trimming it neatly into shape, spread with beaten raw egg, and dip into bread-crumbs. Fry in deep, boiling fat till a golden color.

Cocoanut Cookies.—One and one-half cups of sugar, three-quarters of a cup of butter, two eggs, one cup of grated cocoanut, one-half cup of milk, one tablespoonful of baking powder. Cut out and sprinkle with sugar. Then bake.

Vegetable Marrow Marmalade.—Peel and cut the marrow into small pieces; add three lemons to every four pounds of the marrow, and nearly the same weight of best preserving sugar. Cut the lemon peel very finely, remove the white pith, and cut the fruit into thin slices. Boil all together gently till the marrow is quite tender, and the syrup jellies on a cold plate. Place in pots. Cover while hot, and store in a cool and airy place.

Tomato Tart.—Line a tart tin with short crust. Have some medium-sized tomatoes skinned and sliced very thin. Place a layer over the paste, sprinkle on sugar, a grate of lemon peel, or nutmeg, and a little run butter. Scatter a few white breadcrumbs on the top, which will soak up any superfluous liquid. Pour in a tablespoonful of water and cover with a top crust. Bake for forty minutes in a steady oven.

An excellent jam roll can be made as follows:—Into a basin put a teacupful of pastry flour, and the same quantity of caster sugar. Mix and add a teacupful of baking-powder. Make a hole in the middle of the flour, etc., and into it break two fresh eggs. Beat all thoroughly together, adding about a tablespoonful of milk. Spread on a greased baking tin and bake in a very hot oven for seven minutes. Turn out on a sheet of paper, spread with raspberry or any thick preserve, and roll carefully. Put on a sieve to cool.

Thick Chocolate Icing.—Put two tablespoonfuls of gelatin to soak in three tablespoonfuls of cold water and allow to stand until it becomes a little soft. Now add four tablespoonfuls of boiling water and let the mixture boil a minute. Measure and pour upon a large plate and to every tablespoonful of the liquid add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar rolled and sifted to free it from lumps and two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate. Beat well, as the longer it is beaten the lighter it becomes. Have the cake cold. If it is desired to frost the top only, strips of paper well oiled can be pinned around the cake, extending above the top, to prevent the icing from running down the sides and removed when cool.

Citron Preserves.—Peel and seed; cut into pieces three inches in size. Place citron over the fire in preserving kettle, covering it with cold water. Cook till it can be pierced with a straw. Thin it out upon a platter and add one pound and a half of sugar to each pint of juice (two full coffee cups of sugar equal one pound). Cook this juice till scum quits rising. Put citron back and boil till clear—over an hour. Remove citron and boil juice again fifteen minutes. Slice into this juice three lemons to each four quarts of citron, boiling till time is up—fifteen minutes. Use lemons, peel and all, merely removing seeds. Turn citron into bottles. Fill them only half full of fruit, filling up with the hot juice, fastening them up while hot. Put a spoon into each jar while putting in fruit and place a napkin wet with cold water under the jars while filling.

Butter Pats.—Have a pound brick creamery butter quite cold. Lay on waxed paper and with a warm knife

seeds. Turn citron into bottles. Fill them only half full of fruit, filling up with the hot juice, fastening them up while hot. Put a spoon into each jar while putting in fruit and place a napkin wet with cold water under the jars while filling.

Butter Pats.—Have a pound brick creamery butter quite cold. Lay on paraffined paper and with a warm knife

cut off even slices one inch in thickness, then cut each slice into quarters. Have butter chips chilled and on these place the tiny pats. To ornament the tins dip a silver fork in hot water, dry, and slightly draw the back of the tines

and slightly draw the back of the lines across the butter each way, giving them a checkered effect. Then set on ice to keep cool until needed. To make round cake take a 16-cent coffee baking powder

pats take a 10-cent size baking powder can, remove cover, and label and dip the can into hot water to heat. Dry and immediately cut round discs from the square slices of butter, then ornament the same as the others. The bits of butter left can be used for cooking purposes, so it is not wasted. Care should be exercised not to have the knife, cutter, or fork too hot—just hot enough to cut smoothly and ornament neatly without melting the butter.

Mushroom Patties.—Make some puff paste and roll it out to one inch thick. Have ready two round pastry cutters, one being about half the size of the

either. Dip the larger cutter into boiling water and stamp out the rounds the size the patties are required. Next take the smaller cutter, dip it into hot water, and cut a smaller round; only

Water, and cut a slender round, only going half way through the pastry. Set these cases in a sharp oven and when baked carefully remove the inner round.

For the filling proceed as follows: Wash, dry, and peel some medium-sized mushrooms, chop very small. Take a stewpan, rub it with a shallot, melt in it one ounce of butter, add the

chopped mushrooms, cover, and stew
in their own juice for nearly ten min-

ues: Flavor with a teaspoonful of grained lemon-peel, salt, and cayenne to taste. Thicken the whole with flour and put on one side to get cool and firm. Fill the holes in each patty with this mixture, heat and serve on a doily. A sprinkling of chopped parsley is pretty with the filling.

USEFUL HINTS.

Before icing a cake dust a little dry flour over it; this will prevent the icing from running off.

Glass bottles and flower vases may be purified and cleaned by rinsing them out with powdered charcoal.


The resistance of glass jars that refuse to open can be overcome by setting them, top downwards, in an inch or two of hot water.

A good starch gloss is made by adding a little spermaceti and about a teaspoonful of borax to each quart of

water. These ingredients will give the starched articles a particularly fine gloss.

bed-covers should be removed before washing. Make a paste with fuller's earth and ammonia and lay it on the stains. When dry wash in cold water, and, if necessary, repeat the treatment.

* Milk and cream stains can be remov-



The effect of
You catch cold
down because of the
Strengthen yo
Emulsion.

It builds new blood system.

ALL DRUGGISTS

BADLY RUN DOWN

Through Over-work — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Health and Strength.

Badly run down is the condition of thousands throughout Canada. Perhaps you are one of them. You find work a burden. You are weak; easily tired; out of sorts; pale and thin. Your sleep is restless; your appetite poor and you suffer from headaches. All this suffering is caused by bad blood and nothing can make you well but good blood—nothing can make this good blood so quickly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills never fail to make rich, red, health-giving blood. Mrs. H. R. Reed, Quebec city.

says: "About twelve months ago I was all run down as the result of overwork. My doctor ordered me to take a complete rest, but this did not help me. I had no appetite; my nerves were unstrung and I was so weak I could scarcely move. Nothing the doctor did helped me and I began to think my case was incurable. While confined to my room I was endeavoring to see my

"My rooming had come to see me and one of them advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so and soon my appetite improved; my color came back and in less than a month I was able to leave my room." I continued the pills for another month and they completely cured me. I am now in the best of health and able to do my work without fatigue. I feel sure that all who are weak will find renewed health and strength in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They certainly saved me from a life of misery."

When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new blood they go right to the root of and cure anaemia, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, kidney trouble, indigestion, headache and backache and those secret ailments which make the lives of so many women and growing girls miserable. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SALT WITHOUT AN OWNER

Two Thousand Tons Are Lying on Docks in France.

The dock authorities at Stax, France, are puzzled to know what to do with 2,000 tons of salt, which have been lying in their warehouses without an owner for two and a half years.

The salt, which is in 40,000 bags, was bought by the captain of a sailing vessel, who said it was purchased for the Russian Government. It was put aboard his ship, but a few days after he had it transferred to the quay again, and his vessel sailed a few hours afterward.

No claim has ever been made for the salt, which has been gradually melting for the last two years. The Russian Government denies all knowledge of the purchase.



The effect of mal
 You catch cold
 down because of the
 Strengthen yo
nulsion.
 It builds new blood a
 em.
 ALL DRUGGISTS:

ed from linen cloths by washing the same first with cold water and soap, then in the usual manner. Boil in water in which soda, in the proportion of one tablespoonful to three gallons of water, has been dissolved, and rinse thoroughly.

A pleasant perfume for clothes is made by mixing one ounce each of cloves, caraway seed, nutmeg, cinnamon, and Tonquin beans, ground or beaten to a powder. Put this mixture in a number of little bags, and place them among the woollen clothes that are put away for the summer. It is said to be an excellent moth-preventive also.

Leave mud stains on skirts severely alone till thoroughly dry; and then brush with a stiff clothes brush. If any stain remains, dip a piece of flannel in strong alcohol and rub till the spot disappears. Another plan is to rub the spot with a cut potato, for potato juice is very cleansing, and is easily removed afterwards with a cloth and a little warm water.

Dandelion Tea is made as follows, and is used as a tonic and to cure indigestion. Take the roots of six or eight dandelions. Having cut off the leaves, wash and scrape the roots, cut them into short pieces, pour over a pint of boiling water, let it stand for twelve hours, then strain through muslin, and it is fit for use. Dose, a wineglassful. Make a fresh supply every three days.

Common bran is one of the most efficacious cleansers of stains on the hands. Take a small quantity into the palm, moisten it with water, and rub it well all over the hands, wash off with cold water, and the hands will be perfectly clean. Oatmeal and the juice of a lemon are also most successful cleansers and whiteners of the skin. The juice of raw tomato is also good for removing ink stains from the fingers.

CASE OF HIRAM BILGER

AN INSTANCE OF THE DREAMS WE ALL DREAM.

You Never Can Tell What Strange Fancies Any Man May Have in His Heart.

"You never can tell," said Col. Calliber. "Men of the simplest and most matter of fact exteriors may really carry about with them, all their lives, quite unbeknown to their neighbors, fancies strange indeed.

"We had in Storkville Centre once a sodate, methodical and orderly living citizen named Hiram Bilger. Hiram owned a small farm which he tilled diligently, as he had to do to make it pay; he was at it early and late.

"When you saw Mr. Bilger start out in the early morning in old trousers and a flannel shirt and a somewhat ragged 25 cent chip hat, and with a hoe over his shoulder, to hoe his corn, you saw him, as you thought, in the full completeness of one aspect of his life; and when you saw him in his black suit at church on Sunday you thought you saw him in the other. These two seemed to bound Hiram in all his ideas and aspirations, and no one would have thought that he ever dreamed of aught beside. But you never can tell.

"An uncle of Hiram's died and left him a bigger and better farm, and also a little money in the bank. Hiram worked just as hard as ever after that, he had the real grind in him, but what he got from his uncle

TOOK THE GRIND OUT OF HIM.

"Before that he had been compelled to work every minute to make both ends meet with just a little over, and there had been neither time nor money for the gratification of such fancies as he might have cherished, though his neighbors never dreamed of him as cherishing any; he seemed just staid, steady-going

NO ENGLISHMEN WANTED.

Nine Hundred Will Be Discharged From the South African Constabulary.

The plan of the Boer Government of the Transvaal to get rid of all the Englishmen in the South African Constabulary and replace them with Boers is causing great indignation among the men at home in England on leave, who have been warned by Sir Richard Solomon, the Transvaal agent-general, that if they return they do so at the risk of dismissal.

One of the officers who was just about to return after completing six months' leave in England said the other day that he had been informed in a letter from a friend in South Africa that 900 men would be discharged from the constabulary before long owing to the work of the Het Volk.

"I wrote for my discharge on receiving Sir Richard Solomon's letter," he said, "and I shall stay in England. I was in Johannesburg once or twice not very long ago, and I saw hundreds of men there out of work.

"If you ask me who is to blame for all this I say the British people, who permit themselves to be blown about here and there by every puff of wind."

Trooper F. Hooper, who went home on April 1 last, having obtained his discharge after six and a half years' service, said he had been stationed latterly twenty miles from Krugersdorp, on the veldt.

"Everybody from this country in the service of the Transvaal Government," he said, "has suffered more or less from the pin-prick policy of the Boers. I had enough of it, and that is why I took my discharge, although I had taken the trouble to become proficient in the Dutch language.

"They have all got rifles—service rifles. A man had to get a recommendation from the police before he could secure a gun; but I have never known a case in which the recommendation was held."

COOKING TIME-TABLE.

Old potatoes require twenty-five minutes; new ones, fifteen.

Old carrots take an hour; young ones, thirty minutes.

Old cabbage takes twenty-five minutes; young takes fifteen.

Onions take forty minutes.

Potatoes, boiled, take twenty-five minutes; steamed, they take thirty-five minutes.

Parsnips take forty minutes.

Salsify take two hours.

French beans take thirty minutes.

Cauliflower takes twenty-five minutes.

Turnips take twenty minutes.

Lamb, fifteen minutes for each pound.

Pork, thirty minutes for each pound.

Chicken, weighing four pounds, 1½ hours.

Fish weighing five pounds, one hour.

Turkey, weighing ten pounds, three hours.

Veal, allow twenty minutes for each pound.

Mutton, thirteen minutes for each pound.

Sirloin of beef, rare, seven minutes for each pound; well done, allow eighteen minutes to each pound.

Beef fillet, twenty minutes for each pound.

Corn, young, twelve minutes.

Peas, eighteen to twenty minutes. — American CLUllivator.

BABY AND MOTHER.

A few doses of Baby's Own Tablets relieve and cures constipation, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea and simple fevers. The Tablets break up colds, expel worms and bring the little teeth through painlessly. They bring health to the little one and comfort to the mother. And you have the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine does not contain one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Elgin, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine I have ever used for stomach and bowel troubles and destroying worms."

lum was also against a law of this nature.

"You may take it from me," he said, "that it would be a bad law, and one of my strongest reasons for saying so is this:

"I have had many cases of insanity through my hands which have been cured by the repeated visits of the husband or wife of the patient.

"Where asylum treatment has been able to do nothing, where medical or surgical aid has been of no use, a husband's visit and kind treatment and gentle talk to his lunatic wife have been the means of restoring her to sanity. And the same with wife and husband.

"For this reason, if for no other, I would condemn the passing of such a law."

A RHEUMATISM, RECIPE

PREPARE THIS SIMPLE HOME-MADE MIXTURE YOURSELF.

Buy the Ingredients from Any Druggist in Your Town and Shake Them in a Bottle to Mix.

A well-known authority on Rheumatism gives the readers of a large Toronto daily paper the following valuable, yet simple and harmless prescription, which any one can easily prepare at home:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Mix by shaking well in a bottle, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

He states that the ingredients can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy at small cost, and, being a vegetable extraction, are harmless to take.

This pleasant mixture, if taken regularly for a few days, is said to overcome almost any case of Rheumatism. The pain and swelling, if any, diminishes with each dose, until permanent results are obtained, and without injuring the stomach. While there are many so-called Rheumatism remedies, patent medicines, etc., some of which do give relief, few really give permanent results, and the above will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by many sufferers here at this time.

Inquiry at the drug stores of even the small towns elicits the information that these drugs are harmless and can be bought separately, or the druggists will mix the prescription if asked to.

PARENTS HAVE NO SHOW.

In Directing Marriage Affairs During These Modern Days.

Are parents becoming mere nonentities nowadays as regards the exercise of any control over their sons' and daughters' marriages?

According to a well-known novelist, seen recently by the London Daily Mirror, mothers have very little control over their daughters in this particular, while fathers have none at all.

"Just a century ago," he said, "the parents' decision as to whom their children should marry was final. If the daughter refused to marry the man selected for her, there was trouble of a singularly unpleasant sort.

"Coming down to modern days, however, we get a very different order of things. Austere, proud-minded parents are seldom found. We see meek, agreeable little men, with soft-hearted simpering wives, who possess sons and daughters whose word is law in the home.

"In the suburbs there are hundreds of families of this order. When the daughter—say, Miss Jones,—reaches the age when her dresses are let down and her hair is taken up, she begins to run the home.

BEER STEADIES THE NERVES

GOOD beer, used as a beverage with meals, makes steadier, stronger nerves because it helps the stomach do its work better.

Your own doctor will tell you that the right use of beer is good for almost every adult,—women especially.

The little alcohol in beer (less than there is in cider) helps digest food. Get the right idea about beer, and be healthier for using it.

BEER is a term which covers Lager, Ale, Pilsener and stout and is the basis of Ontario Breweries, Imperial Brewery, made under most hygienic conditions from Ontario barley (the best in the world), hops and pure water.

ANGRY AND EED.

"When my wife gets angry," remarked Hyker, "she reminds me of a vessel just leaving port."

"What's the answer?" queried Pyker. "She gets her rancor up," replied the purty of the prelude.

HARD UP.

"How frightfully hard up Jones is," remarked Smith. "He never seems to have any money."

"Oh," said Brown, "has he been trying to borrow from you?"

"No," said Smith, "I was trying to borrow from him."

THE BEST YET!

"Zam-Buk is the best household balm ever brought into a home." Such is the opinion of Mrs. Sarah McDonald, of Birt, (Ont.). She says:—"My little girl had a severe and obstinate rash on her skin. I applied Zam-Buk a few times and the skin trouble which had defied all other remedies, went away like magic."

Zam-Buk cures Eczema, Ulcers, Scordula, Poisoned wounds, Festering Sores and all Skin Diseases. Rubbed well in it Zam-Buk is the finest embrocation for Rheumatism, Sprains, etc. Of all stores and druggists at 50 cents, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto for price, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

Mrs. Newlyriche: "Well, of all the impudence."

Mr. Newlyriche: "What is it, Hannah?"

Mrs. Newlyriche: "Them poor first cousins of yours have gone and got themselves the same identical ancestors, that you've got!"

Put out the fire in a hot, itching, unhealthy skin with Webster's Ointment. Use it for eczema, bottle rash, tetter and salt rheum.

"He asked for her hand in marriage." "Well, why didn't she give him the one that is always in her father's pocket?"

Client impatiently to clerk: "Look here, I've been sitting in this office for the last two hours." Clerk: "Well, and I've been sitting here for the last twenty-five years."

They Drive Pimples Away.—A face covered with pimples is unsightly. It tells of internal irregularities which should long since have been corrected. The liver and the kidneys are not performing their functions in the healthy way they should, and these pimples are to let you know that the blood protests. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will drive them all away, and will leave the skin clear and clean. Try them, and there will be another witness to their excellence.

Johnnie: "Isn't a tin horn made of tin, mamma?" Mamma: "Certainly it is!" Johnnie: "Then how is it that a foghorn isn't made of fog?"

Regain Your Strength by taking "Ferrovin." It's the best tonic ever compounded. It nourishes and strengthens the whole system.

"Before that he had been compelled to work every minute to make both ends meet with just a little over, and there had been neither time nor money for the gratification of such fancies as he might have cherished, though his neighbors never dreamed of him as cherishing any; he seemed just staid, steady-going Hiram Bilger, as in fact circumstances had thus far always compelled him to be. But now Mr. Bilger was an independent man, with means amply sufficient to enable him to gratify his fancies if he did have any; and that he did have one, at least, was soon made apparent.

"At the county fair, held in Storkville Centre on the date next following the time when he came into the little fortune, Hiram Bilger appeared, not in his conventional Sunday and holiday suit of black, but in what they called in those days a fancy suit: a suit with a light-colored coat and waistcoat and fancy striped trousers. He had always been considered as about the most matter of fact man in Storkville; he had never before been seen in anything but his old clothes that he worked in and his black suit that he wore to church on Sunday; and yet here was Hiram Bilger in a fancy suit, with striped trousers! And it made about the greatest small sensation that the Centre had ever known.

"He worked away thereafter just as steadily as ever, and he was no less thrifty; he added all the time to what he had, and no man could say that

HE WAS NOT A GOOD CITIZEN; but he did on occasion indulge himself, as he was now well able to do, in just this one fancy, which probably he had been cherishing for many years.

"As he had hoed the corn or dug the potatoes, he had—though he was never for a minute a shirking man—lightened his labors with dreams of striped trousers. Steady going and faithful as he had always been and as he always remained, and humdrum as he had always seemed to be, yet he had carried with him that desire for a pair of fancy striped trousers; and when the time had come he turned his heart inside out and bought them.

"But really when you come to think about it there was nothing so very extraordinary about that. I once knew another man, and this one, too, as staid a man as ever plodded, who all his life desired to own a pair of black and white check trousers; the point of all this being that you never can tell what strange fancies any man you may meet may have in his heart, though we all hold some.

"Whether we carry the hod or draw the plans of the building; whether we measure ribbon or sit in the counting-room and direct the business, we all dream dreams and you never can tell what those dreams may be. Many a mild-mannered man is a pirate in the inmost recesses of his bosom, and there is more than one perforce staid head of a family who would be by choice a tramp.

"No doubt it is a good thing for most of us that we have to work and keep our nose at the grindstone, else we might give scope to inclinations not quite so harmless to us as a fancy for striped trousers or trousers of black and white check."

SETTLED.

Peckem: "You have my opinion on the subject, and that settles it."
Biffkins: "Did your wife settle your opinion for you?"

**Malaria lasts a long time.
It easily or become run-
ne after effects of malaria.
ourself with Scott's
and tones up your nervous**

50c. AND \$1.00.

another. And you have the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine does not contain one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Elgin, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine I have ever used for stomach and bowel troubles and destroying worms." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Friend: "You've never been called in consultation, have you?" Young Doctor: "No; but I'd like to be. It's nice to charge ten times as much as the other doctor for saying that you don't know any more about the case than he does."

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Remedy, and you will get immediate relief. Meets with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

Where ignorance is bliss there is generally more folly than wisdom in evidence.

A woman will honor her husband as long as he is willing to love and obey her

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

Speaking of dogs, a pointer should have more than one good point.

Some people find fault with a bad man because he isn't worse.

It's the easiest thing in the world for a widower to marry a widow.

For Inflammation of the Eyes.—Among the many good qualities which Parmenter's Vegetable Pills possess, besides regulating the digestive organs, is their efficacy in reducing inflammation of the eyes. It has called forth many letters of recommendation from those who were afflicted with this complaint and found a cure in the pills. They affect the nerve centres, and the blood in a surprisingly active way, and the result is almost immediately seen.

DIVORCE IN INSANITY?

Noted Law Authority Disapproves of the Suggestion.

There is very strong opposition in many quarters to the suggestion that a man or woman whose married partner is an inmate of a lunatic asylum should be permitted by law to obtain a divorce, says the London Daily Mirror.

A well-known authority on international law recently condemned the suggestion most heartily.

"England has quite enough work in her divorce court to-day," he said, "and it would be manifestly unfair to try to get a law passed which would have the effect of separating a couple who might have loved one another affectionately before insanity spoiled their lives, and who might, when insanity had departed, be happy man and wife again.

"Here," he said, "are the comparative figures for a set period of time in four countries where insanity is a cause for divorce, and in England and Wales, where it is not. The figures show the number of divorces granted per 1,000 of the population:—

Switzerland	40.0	Russia	8.14
Denmark	21.5	England and Wales	
Sweden	12.0	Wales	2.5

"You will see thus that England's percentage is much smaller than any of the others, and I am sure every body will agree with me that divorce should be lessened, if possible."
The medical officer at a London asy-

ling wives, who possess sons and daughters whose word is law in the home.

"In the suburbs there are hundreds of families of this order. When the daughter—say, Miss Jones,—reaches the age when her dresses are let down and her hair is taken up, she begins to run the home.

"Her parents are so fond of her that they let her follow practically her own sweet will. As for them being authoritative and saying: 'Now, Clara, you must marry Mr. — because he is so fond of you,' etc., they would never dream of it."

This interesting opinion was placed before a celebrated woman writer on social questions.

"Parents," she said, "should not be scorned for their apparently lax control over their sons and daughters. Such an attitude is a sign that we are becoming more intellectual and broad-minded than our forefathers."

"What is the inevitable result of parents forcing their son or daughter to marry a certain person? Misery and dissatisfaction on both sides."

"By letting their son or daughter alone in respect of choosing a life-partner fathers and mothers are adopting a tactful attitude."

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller deranges worms and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs 25 cents to try it and be convinced.

"Who was it said, 'Give me liberty or give me death?'" "Some married man, wasn't it?"

It is harder to beat a poor carpet than a good one.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holkway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

If a man can put a squalling baby to sleep he has a right to feel chesty.

Gold brick men like to meet people whose motto is "Seeing is believing."

We feel sorry for a young man who is afflicted with the impression that he knows it all.

Death Comes to All.—But it need not come prematurely if proper precautions are taken. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and to have prevention at hand and allow a disease to work its will is wickedness. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil not only allays pains when applied externally, but will prevent lung troubles resulting from colds and coughs. Try it and be convinced.

When a woman wants to overlook the faults of her husband she tells the neighbors he is broadminded.

Host: "Why on earth did you put poor Jenkins between two such chatter-boxes at the table?" Hostess: "My dear, you know he is so fond of tongue-sandwiches!"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE

ISSUE NO. 42-07.

Johnnie: "Isn't a tin horn made of tin, mamma?" Mamma: "Certainly it is." Johnnie: "Then how is it that a foghorn isn't made of fog?"

Regain Your Strength by taking 'Ferroform.' It's the best tonic ever compounded. It nourishes and strengthens the whole system.

Dense: "Knocker called me a 'dilapidated old mule. What shall I do?'" Sense: "Well, don't come to me about it. I am no veterinary surgeon."

ROOFS That Stay Roofed

The strongest wind that ever blew can't rip away a roof covered with self-locking

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Rain can't get through it in 25 years (guaranteed in writing for that long—good for a century, really)—fire can't bother such a roof—proof against all the elements—the cheapest GOOD roof there is.

Write us and we'll show you why it costs least to roof right. Just address

The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1880)

Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

DYNAMO

800 lights, first-class order. Will be sold cheap and must be gotten out of the way owing to 600-light machine taking its place. S. Frank Wilson, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

FAN BLOWER

Buffalo make, number four, 9-inch vertical discharge, 24 inches high; perfect condition. Superintendent, Truth Building, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

CARPET DYEING

and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the **BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.** Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy. Address Box 424, Montreal.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful **MARVEL Whirling Spray** The New Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. Instantly cleanses.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the M. A. R. E. L., accept no other, but order the illustrated book—sent free. Full particulars and directions in booklet to be had from

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.
General Agents for Canada.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes

Twin Screw Iron SS. "Compagnie," with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comforts.

SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON MONDAYS at 4 p.m., 22d September, 7th and 21st October and fortnightly thereafter for Picton, N. B., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA

Summer Excursions, \$5, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Bermudian," 5,500 tons. Sailing 15th September, 28th, 10th and 20th October, 6th, 16th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 85 degrees. The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York.

MARCONI'S GREAT TRIUMPH

New System Is Now Handling Messages Without Wires.

A despatch from Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, says: Many newspaper correspondents were present on Thursday afternoon at Port Morien, when the commercial wireless service between Canada and Ireland was inaugurated by Signor Marconi. The messages exchanged were sent by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona, Sir Iffram Maxwell, the Lord Mayor of London and other notable men.

Marconi said that over ten thousand words had been received and sent on Thursday and not a single word had to be repeated. The inventor said that he had nothing new to tell, and when asked if he would make a statement for the press, said he had nothing to say. In a few days, he said, a press service would be inaugurated between the towers and ships at sea so that press messages may be sent each day. It is possible for Marconi to locate a ship anywhere at sea, and in a test made by the wireless people for the British Admiralty a British warship went to sea under sealed orders, and while she remained in touch with the Marconi system the chart of the course she had taken was made up at the wireless station that correspond exactly with that of the ship.

NO INTERRUPTION.

Asked if it was possible for a message to be intercepted, the inventor said no, and even if one was copied by a fluke it could not be done again if the matter was found out, as the tuning apparatus of the sending and receiving station would at once be altered. Two messages may be received on the one set of wires at the same time, and on Thursday Morien messages were being received and sent over the same set of aërials.

A wire was sent by the London Daily Mail to President Roosevelt conveying greetings. Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent the greetings of Canada to the Mother Country.

The operating room is about twenty feet long and about twelve feet wide,

and is equipped with three keys. Right in front of that room is the transformer room, where 8 or 10 transformers are at work transforming the current up to a very high voltage. The key is connected to an ordinary wire, which is connected with the aerial. A funnel-like tube spits flame when the operator touches the key. This, in turn, communicates to the jump spark, and so to the aërials. The noise on the wire is like a number of whips being cracked. The whole process is most interesting, and while it is difficult to get any definite demonstration that messages are readily being sent, yet both Marconi and Vyvian claim that they have been sending and receiving.

INTEREST IN MONTREAL.

A despatch from Montreal says: In Montreal a great deal of interest was displayed in the inception of the new wireless service at Morien, and many enquiries were addressed to the Marconi Company's office. Mr. John D. Oppe, manager of the Canadian Company, when seen, said: "Yes, indeed, this is a busy day. Of course, the service is only an inaugural one, and the usual daily service will not commence for a few days yet. However, there is a host of press messages offering, and there seems to be plenty of work for the operators."

MESSAGES FROM LAURIER.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Chronicle on Friday morning publishes the following message from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, transmitted by wireless from the Marconi station in Canada: "Greetings to the people of Great Britain upon the attainment between the British and Canadian coasts of nature's latest greatest triumph over distance."

The Express published the following from the Canadian Premier:

"Welcome. By this bond between Britain and Canada one more triumph for the Empire and science has been achieved."

The Daily Mail also publishes a message from "Loyal Canada."

STEMMING THE FLOOD.

Fewer American Publications Coming to Canada.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Postoffice Department reports that as the result of a new agreement to the second-class postal rates between Canada and the United States, which went into effect last spring, the flood of cheap American newspapers and magazines, used merely as advertising mediums, has practically ceased to pour into Canada. Until May last hundreds of tons of American newspapers and magazines of the cheaper and poorer class were carried weekly by the Canadian mails. Since the new rate of one cent for four ounces has been in force there is not one pound of this objectionable class of American mail matter coming into Canada for every thousand pounds that came in before. The congestion in the Canadian mail service caused by the handling of this immense mass of United States publications has been relieved, and the relations between the two countries in respect to revenue and expenditure on international mails are on a more equitable basis. A large proportion of the better class of United

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—Winter Wheat—No. 2 white or red, \$1.07; No. 2 mixed \$1.06.
Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.18½ to \$1.19; No. 2, \$1.16 to \$1.16½.
Barley—From 80c to 83c, according to quality.
Oats—No. 2 white, 56½c to 57c, outside; mixed, 55c, outside.
Rye—81c, outside.
Pens—88½c to 89½c.
Corn—No. 2 yellow American, 74½c to 75c. Toronto freights; No. 3 yellow, 74c.
Bran—\$22.50 to \$23 in bulk, outside; shorts, \$24 to \$25.
Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, nominally about \$4.25; Manitoba patent, special brand, \$6; second patent, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30 to \$5.35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market is firm but unchanged. Dairy prints 23c to 25c do solids 12c to 22c
Cheese—Continues firm at 13½c for large and 13½c for twins in job lots here.
Eggs—Prices hold firm at 22c to 23c per dozen in case lots.
Poultry—Live chickens are quoted at 7c to 7½c, and hens at 6c. Ducks, alive, 7c to 8c.
Honey—Firm and unchanged at 11½c to 12½c per lb. for strained and \$2.50 to \$2.75 per lb. for combs.
Baled Straw—Steady at \$9.50 to \$10 c. track here.
Beans—Primes, \$1.80 to \$1.85, and hand-picked \$1.90 to \$2.
Baled Hay—Timothy is quoted at \$17 to \$18 in car lots on track here.
Potatoes—Easterns are quoted at 70c to 75c in car lots on track, with Ontarios at about the same figures.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—\$8.50 for lightweights and \$8 for heavies.
Pork—Short cut, \$22.75 to \$23 for barrels; mess, \$20 to \$21.
Lard—Firm; tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 13c.
Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11½c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15c to 15½c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs, 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 10½c to 11c; rolls, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 15½c to 16c. Green meats out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—A further advance of from 15c to 20c per bag has been made in the price of rolled oats on the local market, and quotations are now given at \$3.15 to \$3.17½.

Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, \$2 to \$22.50; half-barrels, \$11.25 to \$11.75; clear fat backs, \$23.50 to \$24.50; long cut heavy mess, \$20.50 to \$21.50; half-barrels do, \$10.05 to \$11.50; dry salt long clear bacon, 10c to 11½c; barrels plate beef, \$14 to \$16; half-barrels do, \$7.50 to \$8.25; barrels heavy mess beef, \$10; half-barrels do., \$5.50; compound lard, 10½c to 10¾c; pure lard, 11½c to 12½c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 12½c to 15½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15½c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 15½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9.50; alive, \$6.35 to \$6.50.

Eggs—Sales of selected stock were made at 24c to 25c, No. 1 at 21c, seconds at 16½c to 17c.

Butter—Quotations range all the way from 27c to 28c, according to quality and make.

Cheese—Ontario cheese sold on the local market as low as 13c, though the majority of holders are asking 13½c to 13¾c.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Oct. 22.—Wheat closed:—Spring lower, No. 1 Northern, \$1.19; No. 2 and \$1.00; Winter lower, Corn

YOUNG FOLKS

SOCKS AND STORIES.

"There is nothing at all, anywhere, any time, for little girls to read!"

There was a big sigh with these sorrowful words, and three papers fell in to three laps, while six eyes looked wondering at the speaker.

"Well, it's true!" insisted Molly, shaking her knitting-needles in one hand and Belinda Belle, the battered old doll, in the other. "You are all three behind papers. If I knit all the time, that's too much work, and if I play all the time, that's silly. And it—"

Here was a strange thing! Molly Deering with a cloud on her brow, a sigh on her lips, and a half-choked sob in her throat! Their Molly, ten years old, and the light of the house!

Before, any one could think of the right thing to say, there was a knock at the door, and Mr. Robinson came into the cozy kitchen, where the Deering family sat in the evening to save fuel; for this all happened long years ago, after there had been a cruel war in the country, and many people were poor, or had to economize.

Mr. Robinson was the schoolmaster, and he often stopped in to rest.

This time he drew Molly to his knee and unfolded something before her. It was made of paper; there was printing on it. On the front page there was a picture—not grown-up things such as father's paper had! This was a picture of a little girl feeding the baby chickens, while a frisky terrier kept the greedy old hens at a distance.

Molly looked on in awestruck delight. "It's something for little girls to read," she cried; and when the visitor said good-bye a little later he left the whole family contentedly hid behind their papers.

After three nights Molly had read every word in the magazine, and not only the stories and the bits of poetry but useful information. She had read, too, that the paper was printed every week, and that for a certain sum of money one could have it sent through the village post-office. She thought and thought about this money. She got out her little savings from between her folded cotton dresses in the bureau drawer, counted them over and over, and compared them with the price printed on the magazine. One dollar was what she needed to complete the amount.

But one dollar seemed almost as far out of reach as fifty dollars to Molly Deering. The money she had was all she had ever had in her whole life. She had never spent a penny, and now she meant to spend her all in one lump sum. For she was quite determined to have that paper come every week, through the post-office, so she could hide herself behind it in the evenings, and read about flowers and kittens and girls and boys and history and geography at the same time the grown folks were reading what interested them.

When Mr. Robinson came again she had a plan all ready to propose; and it was a businesslike Molly Deering who took her place on the footstool at Mr. Robinson's knee, and at his "Well, now, my lassie?" she said, seriously:

"I want to knit socks for you. If you please, sir, because I want to earn some money."

The schoolmaster laughed with pleasure. "I need socks," he replied, "and you need money. If you can knit socks, and I have money to pay for socks, the matter seems quite simple, doesn't it?"

And quite simple and satisfactory it turned out to be. Molly was to knit three pairs of woolen socks, and was to receive one dollar for them. And then Mr. Robinson added, as he was told what the money was to buy, "Dear me, you must not wait all that time for your paper. It is part of your edu-

Fashion Hints.

PATCHWORK THE FASHION.

Patchwork is once more in fashion. Our grandmothers used to do patchwork when they were sedate, prim little girls, and then for years it was never done and was called old fashioned. Now it is in vogue again and it is delightful and fascinating pick-up work. Mothers will be wise who will interest their little girls to start on patchwork. Delightfully dainty quilts and slumber robes may be made of odd pieces of gingham and any kind of wash goods. Others are made of scraps of lightweight woollen goods. Surprisingly quaint and pretty pillow covers may be made of scraps of silk and satin and ribbon.

This work really is the best practice work for girls learning to sew, as the stitch used is the simplest one there is

quaint gowns and slumber robes may be made of odd pieces of gingham and any kind of wash goods. Others are made of scraps of lightweight woollen goods. Surprisingly quaint and pretty pillow covers may be made of scraps of silk and satin and ribbon.

This work really is the best practice work for girls learning to sew, as the stitch used is the simplest one there is and the work grows so rapidly as to keep up the interest of the little worker. These patchwork articles are made in the most elaborate designs, but there is none much prettier than the simple square patterns. Cut a paper pattern of the size you desire your squares to be and measure each block by it. Never cut one square by another; always go back to the original paper pattern. Lay the pattern on the goods and mark the edge lines with pins. Then draw a thread in the goods to cut by. Cut exactly and carefully, for the quilt will be spoiled if the blocks are not perfectly even.

Sew the blocks together in long strips, the length of the quilt, oversewing them with close stitches. The children can do this when the weather is bad.

FASHIONS IN SLEEVES.

The most pronounced changes so far are in sleeve forms. In the introduction of the vest, the occasional revival of the basque, and the general revival of old trimming forms. All of them, of course, have some new "wrinkle" in the way of being put on, or in the combining of them with new fabric or other trimming.

Really long sleeves are "in" longer than any that have been worn in two years! Some of them, however, are developed from the mandarin or other wide-shouldered sleeve. One of these, made of tucked yard-wide material, is continued full to the elbow, where it can be fitted in with graduated piping until it became a practically tight-waist form. Where the bell sleeve continues to be made, as in some of the new waists, to come out to dress forms—wherever, in fact, it seems at all feasible. There is no limit to the variety taken on by the season's striped waist sleeves. They are cut on the straight, the bias, or the crossway of the goods, the arm band usually being to have them run with an opposite thread to that which is seen in the back or the front of the waist, or one opposite to both back and front.

FASHION NOTES.

If annoyed by the dust-holding qualities of the ordinary petticoat ruffle, as well as by the rapidly with which it wears out, try cutting the next one in circular form.

Use two yards of yard-wide taffeta, cut two circles a yard in diameter, then cut a smaller circle from the centre of each, leaving a ruffle a foot in width.

Cut open the circular ruffles on a straight edge and join the two pieces with telled seams. Hem and attach as you would any ruffle. When the hem frays cut it off and re-hem.

This method offers no fold or creases in which dust may settle, and thus prolongs the life of a petticoat.

Be sure to get dead-white mohair for the white mohair skirt. Cream color destroys the beauty of the ingerie blouse. Sun-plain it, or, if that is too difficult, put it in tiny plaits.

When joining a bias piece of material to a straight piece always keep the bias piece underneath, as this prevents it from stretching.

Prepared dyes are used at home with complete success and they make possible a wonderful amount of doing over. Everything will dye black that will dye at all, and a black dress is always useful and unobtrusive.

In making a shirtwaist most people bunch the fullness too much, both in the back and front.

In the back the fullness should extend five inches, while that in front occupies a space of seven and a half or eight inches.

This applies to slender figures as well as to stout, for the object is to have the fullness fall straight from the shoulders, giving the square effect.

Where the material is a yard wide such a shirtwaist can be made from less than two yards, and sheer wash cottons and heavy linen will make up very well, indeed, according to this plan.

that came in before. The congestion in the Canadian mail service caused by the handling of this immense mass of United States publications has been relieved, and the relations between the two countries in respect to revenue and expenditure on international mails are on a more equitable basis. A large proportion of the better class of United States magazines and newspapers still coming into Canada are now being carried by the express companies instead of being handled by the postoffice as formerly.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LETTERS.

Published by Authority of King Edward
—An Interesting Volume.

A despatch from London says: The London papers on Wednesday morning published elaborate extracts from the "Letters of Queen Victoria," which make their appearance by authority of King Edward. These letters form an interesting autobiography which, without revealing any important political matters not already known, present a deeply absorbing picture of the Queen's life and character from her own hands. Editorially, the newspapers express their grateful thanks to the King for this selection from nearly six hundred volumes at Windsor, in which the Queen's letters and papers are classified and indexed.

KILLED SIX BABIES.

The Terrible Crime of a Bavarian Nurse Girl.

A despatch from Munich, Bavaria, says: Ida Schneil, a nurse girl, fourteen years old, was arrested on Saturday, charged with murdering six small children, by driving hairpins through the tops of their heads. The girl confessed, the police say, that she "could not bear to hear children cry," and so, pityingly, ended their suffering. Then she took another situation, and if the children there cried she was equally "merciful." Her arrest was delayed by the difficulty in proving medically the cause of death of each victim. When the sequence of deaths was established her arrest was inevitable.

G. T. P. SURVEYORS DROWN.

Canoe Struck a Rock in the Giscombe Rapids.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says: Three members of a Grand Trunk Pacific survey were drowned on October 4th in the Giscombe Rapids, thirty-five miles above Fort George, on the Fraser River. They attempted to shoot the rapids in a canoe, but struck a rock and the canoe broke to pieces. The drowned are William Lusby, Harry Cummings, W. Symington. The survivors are Robert Sheffield, J. Miller, Arthur Cape. No bodies were recovered. Cromwell's party from Edmonton brought the survivors to Quesnel.

FACE TORN BY STRAY DOG.

Five-Year-Old St. Thomas Girl Attacked in Kitchen.

A despatch from St. Thomas says: Evelyn, the five-year-old daughter of a widow, Mrs. Proft, was badly bitten by a stray dog on Thursday. The child was in the outside kitchen when the animal came in at the open door, flew at the little girl and fastened his fangs in her face, lacerating it terribly.

LOAF GROWING LIGHTER.

Bread Now Sells for 4 Cents a Pound in Kingston.

A despatch from Kingston says: Kingston bakers are not raising the price of bread, but are reducing the weight of the loaf. Five years ago, a four-pound loaf was sold for ten cents, then a half-pound was taken off and the price maintained at 10 cents; now another half-pound goes and 2½ pounds of bread will hereafter sell at 10 cents. At this rate the old four-pound loaf is worth 10 cents, or 8 cents the half-loaf.

Chesse—Ontario—cheese sold on the local market as low as 13c, though the majority of holders are asking 13½c to 13¾c.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Oct. 22.—Wheat closed: Spring lower; No. 1 Northern, \$1.19; No. 2 red, \$1.09; Winter lower. Corn—Easy; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 2 yellow, 70½c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 mixed, 55½c; No. 2 white, 58½c. Barley—\$1.08 to \$1.18. Tye—95c on track for No. 2. Canal freights—Steady.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Oct. 22.—Wheat—Spot, easy; No. 2 red, \$1.12½, elevator, and \$1.13½ f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Du-luth, \$1.25½ f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.17½ f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—Shipping trade showed little life, transactions being limited to a load or two bought by Montreal dealers. The loads sold weighed about 1,200 lbs., and sold from \$4.30 to \$4.40, which are practically the same levels as butchers'.

For good to choice steers, prices were firm, ranging from \$4.25 to \$4.50, with picked lots 10c to 15c higher. Medium to good sold from \$3.75 to \$4.00. Cattle of common to medium quality were easier to get, prices for these showing little change at \$2.50 to \$3.40, according to quality. Choice cows sold firm at from \$3.25 to \$3.65, with medium cows at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Common cows and canners ranged from 75c to \$2.

Trade in light stocker cattle was about the chief item on the market programme, since the bulk of offerings came under this head. Prices ranged from \$2.00 to \$3.00 for the most of it. Feeders for the distilleries were in demand at \$3 to \$3.50 for steers, and \$2 to \$2.50 for bulls.

Milch cows were quiet at \$30 to \$45 for good stock.

Good veal calves were in demand. Prices ranged from 3c to 6½c per lb.

Ewes sold from \$1.25 to \$4.50. Culls and bucks, \$3 to \$3.50. Good lambs were firm at \$4.25 to \$5.75.

Hogs sold unchanged at \$6.25 for the best. Light rough hogs were slow and the big discount on these still ruled, the most of them bringing little more than \$5.25.

FAILURE OF GERMAN BANK.

Heaviest Since Collapse of Leipzig Bank in 1901.

A despatch from Hamburg, Germany, says: The oldest banking firm of Haller, Soehle and Co. failed on Thursday. The liabilities of the firm are variously stated and it was estimated early in the day that they were in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000, but the Hamburger Nachrichten says that it is informed by a banker who is in a position to know the facts, that the liabilities will reach \$7,500,000. This will make the collapse of this firm the biggest bank failure in Germany since the famous breakdown of the Leipziger Bank, in June, 1901. The assets of the firm have not yet been ascertained, but in banking circles the capital of the partners is declared to be \$2,250,000.

BOY KILLED HIS MOTHER.

After Duck Shooting, Gun Went Off While He Was Wiping It.

A despatch from North Battlefield says: A terrible accident occurred on Friday morning at the home of Charles Moore, a farmer, about eighteen miles northwest of this place. Percy, a son of fifteen years, came in from duck-shooting, and having forgotten to remove the loaded shell, began to wipe the dampness from the gun preparatory to hanging it up. The gun went off, killing his mother almost instantly.

Parliament has been called to meet November 28.

and I have money to pay for socks, the matter seems quite simple, doesn't it?"

And quite simple and satisfactory it turned out to be. Molly was to knit three pairs of woolen socks, and was to receive one dollar for them. And then Mr. Robinson added, as he was told what the money was to buy, "Dear me, you must not wait all that time for your paper. It is part of your education, my child. We must think of some better plan than that."

So grandma was asked for her opinion, and father was requested to give his advice, and mother was particularly invited to tell what she thought on the subject. And when Mr. Robinson finally went his way toward the village, he carried in his hand a letter addressed to the magazine office in far-away Boston; and snugly folded in his wallet lay a paper with the following words in Molly's neat, old-fashioned writing:

I promise to knit three pairs of home-made socks for my friend, Mr. Noah Robinson, for the sum of one dollar, value already received, and I am much obliged for it.

MARY DEERING.

—Youth's Companion.

MONTREAL'S EXEMPTIONS.

Amount This Year to Sum of Fifty-four Million Dollars.

A despatch from Montreal says: A report completed at the City Hall on Friday shows that property is exempted from paying real estate assessments to the city for the current year to the amount of fifty-four million dollars. Never in the history of the city were the exemptions so large. The figures show that during the past three years exemptions have increased by fully twelve million dollars. Last year's exemptions amounted to \$50,350,195.

CROPS ROT IN THE FIELDS.

Rains Prevent Harvesting in New Brunswick.

A despatch from Toronto says: In the opinion of Mr. Duncan Anderson, of Orillia, an institute worker, who has written to Mr. H. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, the crop shortage in Canada will amount in value to one hundred million dollars. His letter, written from New Brunswick, states that in that province the rainfall has been so great that it has been impossible to get the crop in. The binders and mowers cannot be used, as they become bogged. The wheat, oats and tons of hay are rotting in the fields. The potatoes, too, are spoiling. "This is a lean year for the farmers of Eastern Canada," says the letter.

WIRE KILLED HIM.

M. Trudeau Swallowed a Piece While Performing Trick.

A despatch from Montreal says: M. Trudeau died at the Hotel Dieu Hospital on Friday as the result of having swallowed a piece of wire. He had been in the habit of astonishing his friends by putting the wire up his nose and producing it again from his mouth. A short time ago Trudeau was amusing some friends with his favorite trick, when the wire slipped down his throat and lodged in his stomach. First aid to the injured was immediately applied, but to no purpose. Suffering great pain, he was removed to the Hotel Dieu, where he died on Friday morning.

BUSY BURGLARS AT BRUSSELS.

Enter Post-Office, Blow Open Safe and Get \$300.

A despatch from Brussels, Ont., says: Some time between two and three o'clock Sunday morning the post-office was entered by burglars, access being gained by the back window. The safe was blown open and all the contents, consisting of stamps and cash to the value of over three hundred dollars, was taken.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraph Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Captain Bernier has returned from the Polar Seas with the steamer Arctic. The Toronto Treasurer's total receipts from all sources last year were \$11,940,018.

A Guelph syndicate has purchased a peat plant and will begin operations at once.

Eleven lunatics who have been in Canada for less than two years are to be deported.

The Grand Trunk freight sheds at Toronto Junction were destroyed by fire on Friday.

The Railway Commission has notified the railways that defects in their equipment of cars must be remedied.

The Braeside block at Brandon was damaged by fire on Saturday to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

Railway men at Montreal are agitating for the inauguration of a twenty-four-hour day on eastern railways.

Rev. S. J. Farmer pronounces Brantford the most profane and drunken city he was ever in.

Mr. H. S. Strathy, General Manager of the Traders Bank, has resigned, and is succeeded by his son, Mr. Stuart Strathy.

The Ontario Department of Education has decided to prepare a new set of readers for the public schools of the Province.

A writ has been issued by the Ontario Bank against the former President and directors to recover damages for negligence.

The total population of Toronto is 272,600 and the assessment \$207,317,267, according to the figures of the Assessment Commissioner.

The jury at Sherbrooke, Que., on Friday, acquitted Mrs. Sharpe of the charge of manslaughter in connection with the shooting of Harold Coates.

A fire at Edmundston, N.B., on Saturday, destroyed Hebert's Hotel and Murchie & Burpee's store and a number of dwellings. Loss, \$25,000.

The shooting of Gans by a Winnipeg detective has aroused considerable interest, and the Provincial Government will hold a strict investigation.

The property of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway \$2,000,000, has been insured with the Lloyds of England and a New York syndicate.

Health authorities at Winnipeg on Saturday seized and condemned about four thousand pounds of impure food, mostly canned stuff, and the dealer, Samuel Shore, was fined.

The Asiatic Exclusion League of Vancouver has requested the city's representatives in Parliament and the Legislature to resign as a method of testing public feeling on the exclusion question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Jerome K. Jerome complains that Carnegie's libraries have made the writing of books unprofitable.

Dr. Wm. Osler is taking an active interest in Lady Aberdeen's campaign against tuberculosis in Ireland.

The British Government is strengthening the defences of Jamaica by constructing a fort for heavy calibre guns east of Port Royal.

Keir Hardie, writing of his tour around the world, condemns the speculation in land which he saw going on in Canada.

British railway companies have returned a reply unfavorable to the demand of their employees for recognition of the union.

A British fleet of 110 pennants, a force greater than that immediately available by any two other European nations, is assembled for manoeuvres in the North Sea.

HEALTH

CARE OF THE MILK-TEETH.

Many parents seem to think that because the first set of teeth will fall out anyway in a few years, it is useless to take any special care of them.

This is wrong, for the first teeth are just as important in their way as those of the permanent set; and, indeed, the efficiency and beauty of the second set are in great measure dependent upon the care which has been taken to preserve the milk-teeth as long as the jaws will hold them naturally.

At the earliest possible moment—certainly when the child is three years old—a small soft tooth-brush should be given to him and he should be taught how to use it, and should be made to use it thoroughly and regularly at least twice a day. He should be shown how to brush the teeth up and down, from the gums to the crowns,—not sidewise,—and it is well to have him use an alkaline dentifrice of some agreeable flavor.

The advantages of this early initiation into the practice of dental hygiene are manifest and manifold. In the first place, it will implant a good habit, and the earlier a good habit is formed the more surely it will be followed through life. In the next place, it will save the little ones from many a tooth-ache, and perhaps night of pain, and finally it will preserve the milk-teeth from decay and early fall.

This is a matter of the greatest importance. The function of the first teeth is not only to masticate food, but to assist in the regular development of the jaws, so that when the time comes for the pushing forward of the permanent teeth, they will find ample room for their regular and even adjustment side by side, with the teeth of the upper and lower jaws fitting squarely against each other.

Not only is this reciprocal arrangement of upper and lower teeth necessary for proper mastication, but its absence greatly favors decay and other dental maladies.

It should not be forgotten, furthermore, that the milk-teeth are meant to chew with, and they will last long if they are given proper work to do. Nature is very apt to neglect organs that are not used as she intended they should be, and a diet of pap will lead to early decay of the milk-teeth. As soon as the child is weaned and has teeth, they should be given something to do. Children should be encouraged to eat the crust of bread, toast and crackers, which must be chewed and moistened with saliva before being swallowed. This helps to develop the muscles of mastication, cleans the teeth by friction with hard particles, toughens the gums, and, last but not least, inculcates the habit of thorough chewing, which is so necessary to good digestion.—Youth's Companion.

REMEDIES FOR MINOR ILLS.

Hot Water for Indigestion.—Drink a cup of hot water one-half hour before meals.

Season on Aching Tooth.—A little Worcestershire sauce rubbed on the gums of an aching tooth will stop the pain almost immediately.

Plaster for a Sprain.—Beat salt into the white of one egg until it is of the consistency of an ordinary mustard plaster, spread on a cloth and apply to the part affected.

For Neuralgia.—Bore a hole through a nutmeg with a small penknife, run a narrow ribbon through opening long enough to tie around neck. The natural oil of the nutmeg penetrates the skin and effects a cure.

Cough Syrup.—Cook one handful of leeks in one quart of water till it boils down to one pint. Strain and add two cups of granulated sugar, two lemons, sliced, and boil until it strings. Take

GREAT YUKON ROBBERY

George Kincaid, the Prisoner. Committed Suicide After Arrest.

A Dawson despatch says:—"George Kincaid, head foreman of the Public Works Department in the Yukon Territory, with headquarters at Dawson, arrived on Sunday, in charge of the police, at Selkirk, one hundred and seventy-five miles above Dawson. He was charged with stealing \$40,000 which mysteriously disappeared from the registered mail sack delivered in Dawson July 29 from Fairbanks by the steamer Seattle. Kincaid was placed aboard the steamer Prospector on Tuesday morning on his way to Dawson and died three hours before the arrival of the boat. A vial supposed to contain poison was found in his bunk. On Monday night he was well and ate heartily. It is believed that the man was so overcome with shame because of his capture that he ended his life."

It is believed that Kincaid stole the gold from the postoffice when he worked in the Government service. He had confederates, who carried away the sacks, opened them, melted the gold, mixed it with Klondike dust and sold it to the banks. Only a small portion was recovered.

Richard L. Hall, bookkeeper of the M. & N. saloon of Dawson, a former restaurant proprietor, was arrested on Thursday on a similar charge to that on which Kincaid was held. Hall is confined in the barracks at Dawson. It is reported that he has made a confession implicating a number of Dawsonites. The arrest of Hall and Kincaid caused the biggest sensation here in years, both having been prominent Klondikers. Kincaid is a native of Peterboro and went to Dawson in 1898.

ASK FOR DETAILS OR DENIAL.

Government Concerned Over Reports of Cannibalism Among Indians.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Sensational statements have recently been published, as coming from Mr. J. A. Osborne, editor of the Times, of Fort Frances, Ont., as to alleged cannibalism on the part of Indians between the eastern shore of James Bay and Labrador. As this area covers territory larger in extent than civilized Europe, it is impossible for either the Indian Department or the Mounted Police Department to confirm or deny the statements which have been imputed, erroneously, it is believed, to Mr. Osborne. Meanwhile, letters have been sent to that gentleman on behalf of the Government asking him for details or for denial of the assertions credited to him.

CLAIMS BY VANCOUVER JAPS.

For Damage Sustained By Them During the Recent Riots.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Fifty-four claims, ranging from one dollar to one thousand dollars, have been filed by Japanese residents of Vancouver for damages sustained by them during the recent riots. The damage to property, consisting mostly of broken glass, is placed at \$2,400, and the damages asked for business losses amount to \$11,200, making an aggregate of \$13,600. Nothing could be more thorough than the manner in which the claims are presented. Each case is treated as a separate claim and is accompanied not only by an affidavit of the damage, but also by a photograph of the building, showing the injuries done by the mob.

TROLLEY CAR HITS A HOUSE.

Three Killed and Several Mutilated Near Halifax, England.

A despatch from Halifax, England, says: A street car which left Sowerby Bridge, three miles from this city, on Wednesday, was wrecked in ascending a steep hill at Bolton Brow. The trolley left the wire and the car ran backward down the hill to the bottom, where it left the rails and ran into a house. Three persons were killed and thirty injured. Several of the latter were terribly mutilated. One man had his nose cut off.

NATURAL SODA FOUNTAIN.

Water Gushing From Ground in a Great Stream.

One of the most interesting and novel gushing wells in the world and perhaps without a rival in either respect, is a geyser of soda water that recently came up at Wending, just across the Mendocino county border from Sonoma, California, says The Scientific American.

This well produces soda water—genuine soda water—and of a quality that would warrant bottling for the general trade in such quantities as were never struck before. There is so much of this water that it is turned into a huge long flume and used to float great logs from the forest to the lumber mills.

An artisan well borer was recently employed to obtain an adequate water supply for a large sawmill in that region. He drilled to a depth of 200 feet, the lower 110 feet being through solid granite. Then a slight trace of water was found. The artisan man then placed fifty-four sticks of dynamite at the bottom of the well and exploded them.

Instantly water gushed up rising twenty feet above the surface of the ground, pouring forth in enormous volumes. That was days ago, and since then there has been no indication of a cessation of the vast natural soda fountain.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Interesting Gossip About Some of the World's Great People.

Paderewski frequently sits at his instrument until well into the small hours of the morning. Hence he seldom rises until 9 or 10 a.m., and immediately he is dressed he gets to work, generally practising on the piano, but often composing. He keeps to his task until one o'clock, and not a minute earlier does he break his fast. By that time, however, his appetite is keen, and the feeling that he has already earned his breakfast helps to make the hour of his first meal by far the most enjoyable of the day. The meal itself never occupies long. He follows it with a quiet game of billiards played against himself. He is an enthusiastic devotee of the game.

Amongst the members of Royal Houses who of recent years have retired from the world and sought the se-

British railway companies have returned a reply unfavorable to the demand of their employees for recognition of the union.

A British fleet of 110 pennants, a force greater than that immediately available by any two other European nations, is assembled for manoeuvres in the North Sea.

William G. Rockefeller testified at New York on Friday that the Standard Oil Company kept millions of dollars of its surplus in Wall street at the prevailing rates of interest.

UNITED STATES.

The slump in the price of copper has closed a large number of mines in Saltillo, Mexico.

A woman and two children were killed near Amherst, Ohio, by being caught in the cattle-guards on the railroad.

Ohio has raised enough wheat this year to make a barrel of flour for every man, woman and child in the State.

While attempting to arrest an unknown man at Peoria, Ill., Policeman Edward Barrett was shot, and died an hour afterward.

For the fifth year no State tax will be levied in Wisconsin during 1907, the treasury being in such a prosperous condition.

Passengers on the Southern Pacific overland trains are having rare sport fishing from the car windows in the Salton Sea, California.

A bill has been filed in the Superior Court at Chicago, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Standard Oil Company.

Seven thousand copies of a new magazine for the blind, are now in the press in New York city, and will be distributed in the U. S. and Canada.

Frank Thompson, serving a six years' term in prison at Trenton, N.J., has received a bequest of \$150,000 from a relative in Manchester, England.

The statement is made at Washington that the Government has for a long time been losing \$1,000 daily through error and fraud in the money-order system.

Falling from a window ledge of the fourth floor of a New York building, William Ray fell directly upon Richard Preble, who was passing. Both received fractured skulls and Ray is not expected to live.

Three attempts on the life of Miss Helen Mathewson, proprietor of the fashionable Hershey Arms Hotel, at Los Angeles, Cal., by means of infernal machines, have been made during the past three years.

A proposal has been submitted to Secretary McCall of the United States Navy to increase the width of the Panama Canal on account of the recent rapid increase of beam in naval construction.

GENERAL.

E. T. Bethel, a British subject, and editor of a paper at Seoul has, been censured for criticizing the actions of Prince Ito in Korea.

The Imperial Chinese troops have driven the Boxer rebels to the mountains of Kwangtung, killing seventy of them.

Capt. Amundsen is having four big polar bears trained to draw sleds, and with their aid will make an attempt to reach the north pole in 1910.

SUICIDE AT HAMILTON.

William Drysdale Puts a Bullet in His Head.

A despatch from Hamilton says: Wm. Drysdale, who resided with his brother at 242 Jackson street east, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver on Saturday night in his brother's room. Shortly before committing the rash act he had been sitting in the dining-room with his sister-in-law and nephew, and without saying a word rose and walked to his brother's room, where he placed the revolver behind his ear. Dr. O'Reilly was called, but before he arrived Drysdale was beyond human aid. He was 39 years old, and, it is said, had been despondent for the last couple of weeks.

narrow ribbon through opening long enough to tie around neck. The natural oil of the nutmeg penetrates the skin and effects a cure.

Cough Syrup.—Cook one handful of lemons in one quart of water till it boils down to one pint. Strain and add two cups of granulated sugar, two lemons, sliced, and boil until it strings. Take out lemons, strain, and add three table-spoons glycerine.

For Chapped Hands.—Soak over night five cents' worth of gum tragacanth in one pint lukewarm soft water, and strain through cloth. Add four ounces glycerine and one-half teaspoon benzoin, mixed; two ounces alcohol, four ounces rose-water. If not thin enough, add more water. Bottle and keep in cool place.

Remove Hair from Throat.—Take the backbone of a fish, put in a hot oven until it becomes brown, and with the rolling-pin roll until it is fine as sand. Swallow about a quarter of a teaspoonful with as little moisture as possible. The hair will disappear like magic.

To Dislodge Fish Bone.—A simple remedy to dislodge a fish bone or anything in the throat is to fasten a button securely to a string; swallow the button, then pull the string. No difficulty is found in this simple method and it will always remove the obstruction with absolute certainty.

For Cinder in Your Eye.—When you get something in your eye take a hair from your head, make a loop of it, raise the eye lid and stick in the loop. Wink the eye several times and then pull out the hair. The troublesome object will cling to it and come out too.

MAKING EGGNOGS PALATABLE.

Where an invalid is required to take raw eggs every day, they should be prepared in different ways, so as not to become unpalatable.

Plain Eggnog.—Beat one egg without separating until stiff, add heaping teaspoon of sugar, pour into a tall tumbler and fill with milk, beating with a spoon; flavor with vanilla or grated nutmeg.

Chocolate Eggnog.—Beat the egg as above, and add the sugar and a teaspoon of melted chocolate or dry cocoa, and add rich milk to fill the glass.

Fruit Eggnoes.—Delicious eggnoes can be made by adding any fruit juices, such as grape, orange, or raspberry juice, to the well beaten egg, and sweeten to taste. Never use milk where the fruit juices are used; if too rich add a little water.

FOUND DEAD IN THE BUSH.

St. Catharines Man Expires of Heart Disease While Hunting.

A despatch from St. Catharines says: Chas. Tremier, 32 years of age, an employee of the McKinnon Dash & Metal Company, was found dead near Martindale Creek on Saturday afternoon, with a loaded gun lying beside him. He and several companions had gone shooting in the bush, and Tremier being missed, a search was made, resulting in the finding of the body near the creek. At first foul play was suspected, and Corporal Merritt was notified, but found that death was due to heart disease. Tremier, who recently moved to this city from Whitby, has a mother and sister residing in Toronto.

HARVEST OF TERRORISM.

Thirty-four Executions in Russia in September.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The police statistics published on Thursday regarding terrorism during the month of September show that thirty-four persons were executed, that 207, including 73 officials, were murdered, and that 172 people were wounded in various affrays. The figures do not include the casualties in the anti-Jewish riots at Odessa, Rostov and Simferopol. The police also report 165 attacks made by armed men on estates, buildings or representatives of the authorities and the discovery of 34 stores of bombs and explosives.

left the wire and the car ran backward down the hill to the bottom, where it left the rails and ran into a house. Three persons were killed and thirty injured. Several of the latter were terribly mutilated. One man had his nose cut off.

TEN MEN DROWNED.

Fishing Schooner Alma Wrecked on Newfoundland Coast.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says: Wreckage washed ashore on the east coast on Thursday indicates that the fishing schooner Alma was lost in the recent gale with her crew of ten men. Little hope is entertained that any of the men have escaped. They were all Newfoundlanders and the majority leave families.

RIVER'S TOLL OF DEATH.

Many Unexplained Tragedies at Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: According to official records, there have been thirty-five bodies taken from the river at or near Montreal since the middle of April last to the present time. Most of the victims were covered with wounds, which would indicate foul play, and a large percentage of them were unknown to the police and morgue officials.

A YOUTHFUL INCENDIARY.

Samuel Austin Caused Fires in Caverhill's Warehouse, Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: Samuel Austin, a nineteen-year-old boy, employed by Caverhill, Teatmond & Co., was arrested on Tuesday night on a charge of arson. Several fires have occurred at the firm's warehouse during the past few months, which have puzzled the firemen and the firm. On Wednesday Austin pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

WHALE IN ST. LAWRENCE.

Thirty-foot Leviathan is Seen Opposite Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: A thirty-foot whale is in the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Longueuil. Fishermen are after it with harpoons and rifles, but though they have seen it frequently it has so far managed to evade them.

EAT 7,000 DOGS A YEAR.

182,000 Horses Also Consumed as Food in Germany.

In 1906 there were slaughtered for food in the Kingdom of Saxony 12,922 horses and 3,736 dogs. This was an increase of 234 horses and 133 dogs over the year 1905.

In the whole empire in 1906, according to the Southern Farm Magazine, there were slaughtered for food 182,000 horses, and it is estimated that about 7,000 dogs go into food in the empire annually.

"Horseflesh is very generally advertised in the German newspapers, especially in those of the large industrial centres," says United States Consul Hill, "and most German cities have at least one market which makes it a specialty, claiming for it a higher percentage of nourishment than that of either beef, veal, mutton or pork."

"Neither is it unusual to find advertisements of dog meat or for the purchase of dogs for slaughter. Nor is it possible to read the German newspapers for any length of time without coming to the conclusion that a great many dogs are killed and eaten that do not give up their lives under official inspection."

"News items, detailing the arrest, trial, conviction and punishment by fine or imprisonment of men charged with killing and eating dogs that belonged to others, sometimes valuable animals or cherished household pets, are not infrequent."

last helps to make the hour of his first meal by far the most enjoyable of the day. The meal itself never occupies long. He follows it with a quiet game of billiards played against himself. He is an enthusiastic devotee of the game.

Amongst the members of Royal Houses who of recent years have retired from the world and sought the seclusion of a convent is now to be enrolled the Princess Clara of Bavaria, who has just entered the community of Benedictine nuns who have established themselves in the Isle of Wight, where they purchased a beautiful estate in close proximity to Osborne. This community possesses an ex-Queen for its Lady-Abbess in the person of the venerable widow of the late Don Miguel, formerly King of Portugal, and amongst its most illustrious and frequent visitors were the present Queen of Spain (prior to her marriage) and her mother, Princess Henry of Battenburg.

Signorina Fatima Miris, who is creating a sensation on the Italian stage, will shortly appear in London. Single-handed, she has produced "The Gehenna," representing herself all the fifteen principal parts, and changing her costume 175 times. Her performance lasts three hours, and at no time is she off the stage for more than ten seconds. She has a marvellous voice, and can sing soprano, alto, tenor, and baritone. The critics declare that Signorina Miris, who is only twenty-four years of age, is Siddons, Nellie Farren, Florence St. John, and Fregoli rolled into one. At present she is performing at Bologna a piece entitled "La Grande Via," in which she makes over 100 changes of costume.

Rockefeller's opinions and maxims on money and money-making are interesting. He recently lectured the officials of the Standard Oil Company upon the subject of economy, and enjoined upon them the habit of "turning down the gas," which he said was the highway to wealth. His eldest daughter, he told them, earns her pocket-money by looking after the gas-jets. "I believe it is a religious duty," he says, "to get all the money you can. Get it fairly, religiously, and honestly, and give away all you can." "The gift of honest labor is better than money." "Money is not all. We do not necessarily have to give money to fulfil our mission in life." "In the thirty or forty years of my business life the company with which I have been associated has paid out in wages from \$60,000 to \$81,000 a day, or at the rate of \$23,000,000 a year. Thus between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 has been paid for honest labor. That, I consider, is the best kind of giving."

The most skillful of sailing mistresses, and one romantically interesting, is Lady Ernestine Hunt, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Ailesbury, who has crowded into her life more adventures than one usually comes across in the pages of a sensational novel. To a roving disposition Lady Ernestine unites a passionate fondness for two things: horses and the sea. She was night staff nurse at Krugersdorp at the time of the Jameson Raid. At twenty she took a trip around Cape Horn in a small sailing boat. Then her love of things nautical induced her to voyage to Australia in a sailing ship, and so much did she enjoy the experience that she made the return trip in the same way. By this time she could "hand, reef, or steer" as well as any seafarer, so determined to sit for a master mariner's certificate. This, however, she was deterred by her sex from obtaining. Though she passed all the examinations, Lady Ernestine's neighbor in the examination-room was Mr. Harry B. Hunt, a dashing young sailor from Limerick, who was also "going up" for "master." It was a case of love at first sight, and the wedding was not long delayed.

NOT QUITE CLEAR.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed, is a saying that seems funny. How can a friend who is in need Advance a fellow money?"

SPECIAL SHOE SALE

\$3,500

worth of bright, new, up-to-date Shoes to be sold at less than manufacturers prices.

We have been very fortunate in securing a large stock of this year's make from a shoe manufacturer who was overstocked. We bought these shoes for cash and can offer them to the people of Napanee and vicinity at a fraction of their real value.

TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT YOU
WILL NOT BE SORRY IF YOU
ATTEND THIS GREATEST OF
ALL SHOES SALES.

HERE ARE

A FEW OF THE PRICES:

- 1 table of Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid and Box Calf Lace Boots, new and up-to-date
Sale Price..... **\$1.50**
- 1 table of Children's Dongola Kid Lace & Button Boots, sizes 8, 9 and 10 Sale Price..... **65c**
- 1 table of Children's Lace and Button Boots, good service-able Shoes, worth 75c. Sale Price..... **50c**
Sizes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 7½
- 1 table of Men's \$4.00 Slater Shoes, made on the new swing last. Sale Price..... **\$3.00**

More Particulars Next Week.

See hand bills for List of Prices.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

Largest Dealers in this section of Canada.

THE BEST FLOUR.

MADE IN CANADA

THIS WEEK WE

LAZIER'S for Underwear

Old Reliable. New Proprietor
Fresh Goods.

Full line of Choice Groceries.

Cream of Wheat Flour, cheapest and best, highest test out of 15. All kinds of Feed.

Thanking past customers for trade I solicit a continuation of their patronage as well as that of all customers of my new stand and solicit the patronage of all who want good goods in above lines. Phone 31.

J. G. OLIVER,

Blewett's Old Stand, opposite Royal Hotel.

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Near Royal Hotel
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 33

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee. 30-3m

J. N. Osborne's

Barber Shop is on the north side of Dundas street near Steacy's. Call and see how well he can suit you.

\$2.70 Worth
For One Dollar.

You can get at Wallace's Drug Store \$2.70 worth of the Sanitol Preparations for one dollar. We will tell you how.

Parish of Ernestown.

Sunday, Oct. 27th, Holy Eucharist and Harvest Thanksgiving at Hawley, 10.30 a.m., offerings for North West Missions. Evening at St. Thomas, Morven, 3 p.m., and at St. Albans, Odessa at 7 p.m.

Fredericksburgh Grist Mill.

The undersigned wishes to notify the public that Fredericksburgh grist mill will be open for grinding every day until further notice. I will be pleased to meet the many customers of the mill, who have patronized it in the past. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. WOODRUFF.

Deer Hunters.

Many Deer will likely be killed by the hunters this season. Send the heads into Mills' at Napanee to be stuffed and mounted, equal to city work at less cost.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

First-Class Workmen.
Lightest and Brightest Shop in Napanee.

GIVE US A CALL.

Stove Blacking.

There is no such Polish as the Non-such. Stove pipe Enamels Aluminum &c. Best quality at
BOYLE & SON.

A Good Hot Bottle.

Is almost a necessity in the sick room—At Wallace's Drug Store you can get the best made. We are showing a Red Rubber Line that defies competition—It's the only one.

Notice—Help Wanted.

500 men and women of different ages wanted at Morven to help dispose of the abundance of pie, coffee and tea, which will be served at the White church, Morven, on the evening of 25th doors open at 7. Both foreign and local talent will help on program, 15c for adults and 10c for children.

The Real Widow Brown.

The mistaken identity of a captivating widow furnishes the theme for a consistent and well-planned plot in the reigning farcial success "The Real Widow Brown." It's funny, very funny, and an immense winner. Pretty girls, clever comedians, gorgeous costumes, enchanting music, and songs and pleasing dances supply the entertaining elements in this attraction which comes to the Brisco opera house on Friday, November 1st.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat
A Candy Bowl Laxative.

Re-opened

One door north of my residence a full line of fresh groceries now on stock where you will find goods cheap as the best of them for cash or farmers produce in exchange. Thanking my old customers for their liberal patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same. Old accounts must be settled at once as I must have the money. Be kind enough to call and pay up. The books will be out of my hands soon.
Yours respectfully,
P. GOULD.

Wonderland Drawing.

The Gold Locket drawn for at Wonderland on Wednesday evening was won by Miss Alice Laughton, Mill St. As usual a large crowd was in attendance and the committee in charge discharged their duties with satisfaction. The committee in charge were, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. J. Parks, Mrs. Dryden, and Messrs. Geo. Degroff, R. S. Ham and Mr. Roblin. The drawing was done by Miss Mabel Powell, who received the usual box of bonbons. The drawing on Wednesday evening next will be for a solid leather suit case to be seen in Messrs Wilson & Bros' window.

Some claim to, but we lead in flour, feed and groceries. Get our price for the celebrated Royal Household flour, which is the best in the world, before buying elsewhere. Choice groceries and feed at right prices.
E. LOYST.

Shake in a Bottle.

Now is the time when the doctor gets busy, and the patent medicine manufacturers reap the harvest, unless great care is taken to dress warmly and keep the feet dry. This is the advice of an old eminent authority, who says that Rheumatism and Kidney trouble weather is here and also tells what to do in case of an attack.

Get from any good prescription pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Mix by shaking in a bottle and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

Just try this simple home-made mix.

THE BEST FLOUR. DAFOE'S NONESUCH DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market.

When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

CHOICE CORN MEAL and **BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR** always on hand.

FEED GRINDING a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best **ANTHRACITE COAL**. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE,
16th January, 1906.

COAL!

OUR CELEBRATED

PLYMOUTH COAL!

All sizes for prompt delivery.

We also carry in stock **Steam Coal,**
Blacksmithing Coal

—ad—
Blue Grass Cannel Coal
for a bright grate fire.

All at close prices **FOR CASH.**

Office, West Side Market Square, Phone 104
Yard: Foot of West Street. 1-t.

CHAS. STEVENS,

PAYING INVESTMENT

A modern Business Education is a necessary requirement for **SUCCESS** in this progressive age.

Frontenac Business College

KINGSTON, ONT.

Is one of Canada's representative, modern institutions.

Our connection with the United Employment Bureaus in the large cities of Canada and the United States enables us to place every graduate in a good situation. We have never failed to do so. Modern Rates. Write for particulars and large catalogue. Fall term opens Sept. 3rd.

T. N. STOCKDALE,

W. H. SHAW, Principal.
President

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat
A Candy Bowl Laxative.

THIS WEEK WE Have RECEIVED

- Fresh Firman Haddie.
- New Dressed Codfish.
- Halifax Boneless Codfish.
- Labrador Herring and Labrador Salmon.
- New Cove Oysters.
- New Kipperd Herring

Give me a call.

FRANK H. PERRY.

If You Wish to be Successful ATTEND THE KINGSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE Limited.

head of Queen Street, CANADA'S HIGHEST GRADE business school. Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and all commercial subjects thoroughly taught by competent, experienced teachers. Enter at any time. Rates very moderate.—Send for Catalogue.

H. E. METCALFE, President.
J. E. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

Lamps Lamps.

We have the best and most up to date stock of lamps, lamp goods, gas and electric light portables in town.
BOYLE & SON.

At the cheese board on Friday last 815 boxes colored cheese and 330 boxes white cheese were boarded. Sales £35 at 12c. Balance sold after board closed.

Saturday evening about 11:30 o'clock the firemen were called out to extinguish a small blaze at the home of L. Shannon, Piety Hill. Very little damage was done.

Itch, Mange, Prairie Scratches, Barber's itch, and every form of contagious Itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by T. B. Wallace.

Saturday evening, about eight o'clock Master Charles Clarke, the youngest son of Mrs. A. C. Clarke, was knocked down and run over by a rubber tired rig, driven by a couple of ladies, on John street opposite the Wonderland. The little fellow was frightened, and somewhat bruised.

Mr. Fred Schryver passed away at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, on Sunday last, and the remains were interred at Mount Pleasant on Monday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. Deceased was well-known in Napanee, having resided here for a number of years, and followed the occupation of a brick-layer. While it is some time since he resided here a large number of his acquaintances will learn with regret of his death. Mr. Wesley Schryver, of Watertown, N. Y., also a former Napaneean, is a brother of the deceased.

patronized it in the past. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. WOODRUFF.

Deer Hunters.

Many Deer will likely be killed by the hunters this season. Send the heads into Mills' at Napanee to be stuffed and mounted, equal to city work at less cost.
Cheap fence wire for sale. 15 ct.

A Good Play.

"I'm Married Now," a farce comedy in three acts was ably presented by George F. Hall and company at the Brisco opera house on Tuesday evening. The play abounds in impossible situations that cause many a hearty laugh. There is no plot, other than the trials of "Herman Budweiser," proprietor of the Rest for the weary hotel, ably portrayed by George Jacobs. George F. Hall, as "William Howley," a gay old sport, was the principal funmaker. Mr. Hall's songs were the hit of the evening. Dainty little Ethel Nason, Ruby Liprouge, a soubrette, is a good actress, her dancing and singing being excellent. As the widow who always wanted to borrow "ten," Blanche Pagnette was all that could be desired, her singing of "Some Day When Dreams Come True," was one of the song hits of the performance.

Trial Catarrh treatment are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy Sold by—All Dealers.

Model School Literary Society's Lecture.

The Napanee Town Hall was crowded to the doors, many could not be seated, and many were obliged to go away, on Thursday evening, Oct. 17th, when under the auspices of the Model Literary Society, an illustrated lecture was given by Howard Haywood, F.R.G.S.A. The subject was "A Tour through New Zealand, Australia, and Canada, which proved exceedingly interesting and instructive, being full of useful information respecting the British Colonies. The views, which were used by the lecturer were indeed a splendid collection, perfect in detail, clear and true to nature, giving all who saw them, an idea of the many beautiful places to be met with whilst travelling through the British Empire. For an hour and a half Mr. Haywood kept his large audience thoroughly interested, taking them step by step, with pictures visiting every place of note, in each of the great colonies. The Canadian pictures covered a great span of country from East to West, and judging by the remarks of the lecturer, he has done his best to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all that is of interest in Canada. Miss Eliza Soby, Secretary of the Model Literary Society, and the members, can well feel proud of the success attending their efforts, and show the public that their Literary Society is a real live one. We were pleased to note that the Collegiate Institute members, gave liberal patronage to the Modelites.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the stomach, etc.

A weak Stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak Heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse, always means weak stomach nerves or Heart nerves. Strengthen these inside or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments will disappear. Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. will mail samples free Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by ALL DEALERS. 37 m

All sizes of Glass, also Paints, Oil, Glass and Putty.
M. S. Madole.

weather is here and also tells what to do in case of an attack.

Get from any good prescription pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Mix by shaking in a bottle and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

Just try this simple home-made mixture at the first sign of Rheumatism, or if your back aches or you feel that the kidneys are not acting just right. This is said to be a splendid kidney regulator, and almost certain remedy for all forms of Rheumatism, which is caused by uric acid in the blood, which the kidneys fail to filter out. Any one can easily prepare this at home and at small cost.

Druggists in this town and vicinity, when shown the prescription, stated that they can either supply these ingredients, or, if our readers prefer, they will compound the mixture for them.

Hyacinth and Tulip Bulbs.

We have just received a fresh supply of Hyacinth and Tulip Bulbs in the choicest varieties, for fall planting. The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

I have now on hand a full assortment of Mitts, Horse Blankets, and Rope and Leather Halters, etc.
M. S. Madole.

Learn Dress-Making By Mail in your spare time at home, or Take a Personal Course at School

To enable all to learn, we teach on cash or instalment plan. We also teach a personal class at school once a month. Class commencing last Tuesday of each month. These lessons teach how to cut, fit and put together any garment from the plainest shirt waist up to the most elaborate dress. The whole family can learn from one course. We have taught over seven thousand dress-making, and guarantee to give five hundred dollars to any one that cannot learn between the age of 14 and 40. You cannot learn dress-making as thorough as this course teaches if you work in shops for years. Beware of imitations as we employ no one outside the school. This is the only experienced Dress Cutting School in Canada and excelled by none in any other country. Write at once for particulars, as we have cut our rate one third for a short time. Address:—
SANDERS' DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL,
31 Erie St., Stratford, Ont., Canada.

Save Money

Save Worry

BY DOING YOUR

Wallpapering

—NOW—

We have the Goods

Painters can be easily got, and for your parties, and also your home comforts get over the worry now, and have bright, cheery rooms for winter.

A. E. PAUL.

Next Cambridge's.

EVERY DETAIL

of Clothes making is of the very highest quality.

Should you desire anything in Fall or Winter Clothing we have a splendid variety to select from at money saving prices.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor, Napanee.

Backache Plasters.

The Genuine P. B.—Backache plaster for 25c at Wallace's Drug Store.

Private Sale.

On Monday, Oct. 28th at the home of Mr. A. O. Moore, West corner of Thomas Street, there will be sold by Private Sale all their household effects.

Old Stove Pipes Made New.

The Sherwin-Williams Stove-Pipe Enamel both in the black and Aluminum will stand more fire, give less smoke and odor, and remains a better color than any other stove-pipe enamel. This is the testimony we get every year from those who use them. The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper, sole agent for Napanee.

Parliamentary Society.

The young men's Parliamentary Society met at the home of Mr. W. T. Gibbard, Thursday evening and elected the following officers for the coming session.

Speaker—Mr. Geo. W. Gibbard, Deputy Speaker—Mr. Dudley L. Hill, Gov. Leader—Mr. W. Harrison, Opposition Leader—Mr. A. E. Battle, Minister of Finance—Mr. W. J. Robinson, Clerk of the House—Mr. W. T. Shaver.

This Society is a comparatively recent organization, and is already becoming quite popular. The meetings are held weekly at the homes of its members, and are conducted under Parliamentary laws and principles. We trust that this Society will fill the deeply felt want of a Canadian Club in our town, and if so, should receive strong support from every quarter.

The Napanee Ladies Musical Club.

The annual meeting of the Club was held last week and the following officers elected for the coming season: President—Mrs. F. Burritt.

1st Vice President—Mrs. C. H. Wartman, Second Vice President—Mrs. M. S. Madole.

Secretary—Mrs. S. Lockridge, Treasurer—Miss Alice Heck. Great interest was shown by the large number present at the meeting, and it was the unanimous wish that the excellent work be continued this year. The Club will open the season with a tea and short informal program to be given by the Executive on Friday afternoon, November 1st at 4 o'clock, to all desiring to join. The officers hope to welcome all the old members and many new ones. The place of meeting has not been decided but will be announced later.

PERSONALS

Mr. Allan Neilson took a trip to North Bay and Cobalt last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carscallen were guests of Mr. I. B. Taylor, Empey Hill, on Sunday last.

Miss Allie Vandervoort spent Friday last the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Carson.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Husband spent Sunday at Bath, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Johnston.

Mr. Fred M. Caton, of Boston, spent a few days visiting his brother, Mr. Arch Caton leaving for Montreal on Monday.

Miss Kate Vine left last week to enter an hospital at Watertown as nurse-in-training.

Mr. Arthur Dafeo left Thursday to return to Mexico city.

Mr. F. Curry has disposed of his boot and shoe business to Messrs. Wilson & Bro., who will hold a big sale in Mr. Curry's former store.

Mr. Geo. Ernest Hall, Montreal, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hall a few days last week.

Miss Flo Asselstine and Master Percy Asselstine, Moscow were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Carson on Saturday.

For Quality and Quantity ask your dealer for the new big plugs of "Bobs" "Stag" and "Currency" Chewing Tobaccos.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Husband, and mother, Mrs. A. Husband, and Miss Sara Glynn spent Monday in Deseronto with friends.

Mrs. A. Husband left for Vancouver on Thursday, after a three month's visit with her son, Marcus Husband, and other relatives.

Mr. Frank Vanluven, of Napanee, returned from Toronto on Tuesday.

Mr. William Ferguson, of Napanee, left Tuesday for Indian Head, Man.

Mrs. O. A. Knight and daughter, Ora, are spending a few days in Kingston.

Miss Anna Lockridge, Tamworth, is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. De P. Wright, Ameliasburg.

Miss Emma Sampson has accepted a position as book keeper with Messrs Boyle & Son.

Rev. A. McDonald spent a few days this week in Dantrim.

Miss Victoria Johnston, has entered an hospital at London as a nurse-in-training.

Mr. G. F. Rutan was in Kingston on Wednesday.

Mr. John Hunter left this week for Rochester, N. Y.

Rev. F. T. Dibb of Napanee, without a charge, has been unanimously invited to accept the rectory of St. Mark's, Deseronto, in succession to Rev. E. Costigan, who goes to Toronto.

Miss Georgia Warner, of Colebrook, attended the Epworth League convention in Napanee, Friday and remained over Sunday with friends.

Mr. Alfred Knight, of Napanee, spent last Sunday with Rev. Sidney Shorey and family in Cobourg.

GIANT TRIPLET'S "Currency" "Bobs" and "Stag" Chewing Tobaccos, in big plugs. Quality always the same.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carson spent a couple of days last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Johnathan Talcott, Picton.

Messrs A. Clark, Richmond, J. C. Gibson, Wm. Ferguson and J. J. Young left on Tuesday for the west.

Mrs. W. W. Adams, Newburgh, is visiting friends in Grimsby.

Mr. A. T. Harshaw is at Sault Ste Marie this week adjusting fire losses.

Mrs. J. D. Quick is spending six weeks with friends in Toronto.

Miss Florence Johnston, of Napanee, returned home Tuesday very much improved in health after her trip to Toronto and Hamilton.

BIG SLAUGHTER SALE

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, FELT GOODS TRUNKS, TELESCOPES, SUIT CASES, ETC.

Having purchased the Fred Curry Stock at a heavy discount, we will sell this stock at less than present wholesale prices.

Sale Starts Saturday Morning,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

OCTOBER 26th, 1907

Come early and avoid the Crowd.

No goods on approbation, but goods returned inside of twenty-four hours money will be cheerfully refunded.

Now is the time to buy your stock of Winter Footwear, Every thing marked in plain red figures.

Wilson & Bro.

At Curry's Old Stand.

Opposite Royal Hotel.

MUSIC.

Your Office Stationery

Will be neat and pleasing and of the highest standard if printed by us. Our range of Linen and Plain Writing Paper, with Envelopes to match, is large and well assorted.

We guarantee that the printing will be of the best.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

JOB DEPARTMENT.

MR. CHAS. FISHER proposes to establish a music class for young people commencing Monday evening, November 4th, to continue weekly throughout the winter months. A limited number of boys and girls, from 8 to 15 years of age, will be admitted, and a central place of meeting will be provided. Mr. Fisher intends to give them a thorough course of lessons in the elementary stages of music, and in voice production.

Terms \$2.50 for 12 lessons, payable in advance. Apply between 7 and 8 p. m., except Saturday, to

CHAS. FISHER, Centre Street.

424p

What's Wrong

Headaches, eyes feel dull, heavy and watery after

Before you buy a Heater or Range call and see our "Standard Oak," and "Canada Steel Range."

M. S. Madole.

was the attendance with the excellent work continued this year. The Club will open the season with a tea and short informal program to be given by the Executive on Friday afternoon, November 1st at 1 o'clock, to all desiring to join. The officers hope to welcome all the old members and many new ones. The place of meeting has not been decided but will be announced later.

Salvage Plate Glass for sale, any size from 6 feet wide to 10 feet long to small sizes.

A. E. PAUL.

A large Moorish force drove the French under General Daudé back on Casablanca yesterday.

We are right on the undermentioned goods, White Wine, Cider, and pure English Malt Vinegars, all full strength; pure Pickling Spices in all kinds. Get your Jelly Jars, Fruit Jars, Fruit Jar Rings, Tops, and Bands from us where you always get them right.

THE CONALL CO.

On Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock in St. Mary Magdalene School room will be held a Pound Social under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary. The ladies are sending a bale to a missionary in the North West and they desire a generous offering of groceries, etc. suitable for such a purpose. A good programme will be given during the evening. Refreshments will be served.

The annual agricultural shows for the county have all come to an end for the season, and exhibitors have reckoned up whether they have profited by them, or otherwise. They have at least furnished food for thought, and the careful student has been able, through comparison, to ascertain whether the methods of farming he adopted was superior to those of his neighbors, or otherwise. If he is satisfied with his neighbor's methods are attended with the best results, if he be wise he will adopt them.

The action brought by Mrs. Wm. Ryerson Fretts against her son, William George Fretts, in Napanee on Saturday, was dismissed without costs by Mr. Justice Riddell. In 1902 her husband deeded his farm in Fredericksburg to their son, and on his death in 1905 Mrs. Fretts found that under the will she was not satisfactory provided for. She thereupon refused to accept the provision made for her and brought action against her son for dower.

Mr. Justice Riddell held that the wife's consent, given when the deed was drawn in 1902, would make it hold at the present time, and the action was dismissed. His Lordship commented very strongly on George Fretts' refusal to pay his mother \$50 a month to support her.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—(To the Editor: Will you permit me to correct a statement which appeared, first, in your columns, to the effect that I have been invited to the pastorate of a Methodist church in Chicago paying \$5,000 salary. The aim of Chicago Methodism has been not to have great churches, but to add churches as the city extended, giving a definite territory and adequate support to each. Hence there is not a church in Chicago Methodism paying the salary stated. Only one church pays \$4,000 and provides a residence for its pastor, and this is the highest salary paid.

A cordial welcome has been given me here, good offers have been made me and Bishop Warren and his cabinet very kindly opened the way and invited me to join this conference but I did not do so and am still an enthusiastic Canadian staying for a time in the United States.

I would not make this correction only that I fear that the statement, which has been widely copied, might be considered as emanating from me or with my authority. I know the kindness of the motive which induced your correspondent to give publicity to a rumor which he fully believed, and which he and you and I no doubt heartily regret avoids verification. Faithfully yours, J. J. Rae, —Kingston Whig.

MRS. W. W. Adams, Newburgh, is visiting friends in Grimsby.

Mr. A. T. Harshaw, of Sault Ste Marie this week adjusting fire losses.

Mrs. J. D. Quick is spending six weeks with friends in Toronto.

Miss Florence Johnston, of Napanee, returned home Tuesday very much improved in health after her trip to Toronto and Hamilton.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS At Napanee, on Saturday, Oct. 19th, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Douglas, a son.

Mrs. John McCoy returned to Peterboro on Thursday, after visiting relatives in this vicinity.

DEATHS.

SCHRYVER At Toronto, on Sunday, October 20th, 1907, at St. Michael's Hospital, Frederick Schryver, formerly of Napanee, aged about 50 years. The funeral took place on Monday, Oct. 21st, at 2:30 p.m., to Mount Pleasant.

Gold Medal Contest

The second Elocutionary Contest for a Gold Medal will be held in

TRINITY CHURCH

Tuesday Eve., Oct. 29th

under the auspices of Epworth League. Five Silver Medalist will compete. Judges—Messrs Dr. C. H. Wartman, W. J. Shannon, and A. C. Baker.

ADMISSION, 10c.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

A new cement head gate is being built on the canal for the waterworks pump house. Other improvements are also being made in the pump house.

Mrs. Lyman Moore, widow of Lyman Moore, of Hamilton, died suddenly at her residence on Oct. 22nd, 1907. Mrs. Moore had not been in the best of health, but her illness was not considered serious. The deceased was a daughter of the late Rev. Warner a Methodist minister and she lived in Hamilton for many years. The late Sidney Warner, of Wilton was her uncle.

A weak stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse always means weak stomach nerves or weak heart nerves. Strengthen these inside or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoon's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop of Racine, Wis. will mail samples free. Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by—All Dealers.

Robert Grieve, Secretary to former Gov. Garvin, was chosen last week by the executive committee of the State Central Committee, as Democratic nominee for Secretary of State. This action was necessitated by the declination of Col. Attnore A. Tucker of South Kingstown, who was the choice of the recent State Convention. Because of business reasons Col. Tucker declined, and then up to a day or so ago it was expected in Democratic circles that Col. Irving G. Hunt of this city would be the nominee, but it is said that he also declined it.

Mr. Grieve, who was chosen by the committee for the place, is a well-known resident of the Fifth Ward. He has been a zealous Democratic worker for a number of years, though never before identified, has been a candidate for public life. He has been a practicing attorney for a year or more and is a man of much literary ability. Mr. Grieve lives in Providence, Rhode Island, and married Miss Stella Shibley, sister of Mrs. Martha Finkle and Mrs. Alice Gibson of Napanee.

Before you buy a Heater or Range call and see our "Standard Oak," and "Canada Steel Range."

M. S. Madole.

Thank-Offering Services will be held next Sunday morning and evening in the Western Methodist Church. Rev. J. H. Strike, of Deseronto, will be the preacher.

MARRIAGES.

SEDOIRE-NETHWAY On Monday, Oct. 21st, 1907, by Rev. J. E. Read, at the Western parsonage, Mr. Frank Sedoire to Miss Stella Nethway, both of Richmond Township.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux was given a farewell luncheon by friends in Montreal on the eve of his departure for Japan.

The Montreal World Publishing Company has been incorporated, and will start a one-cent morning newspaper in Montreal.

The owners of the Gilies limit are suing the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway for \$91,000, alleged damages by forest fires.

A. S. Kimmery continues selling, 4 cans corn 25c, Redpath's granulated sugar \$1.60 per 100, 6 bars Surprise, Comfort, or Sunlight soap 25c, Nonesuch or Manitoba flour, 2.10, 10c Can Brand Soda 4c, 1 lbs washing soda 4c, 4 doz. clothes pins, 5c, 3 double sheet sticky fly paper 5c, coal oil 11c gal, good tea 2 lbs for 25c.

NEWBURGH.

Rev. Dr. Benson, accompanied by Mrs. Benson and two daughters, spent an evening last week at J. W. Courtney's. The party were enjoying a drive from Perth to Prince Edward county, and were loud in their praises of the beauty of Ontario's rural scenery, as viewed on their enjoyable trip.

Mr. Ryan is building a substantial addition to his storehouse on Main street.

Miss Edith Husband, a matriculation scholarship candidate, at the July examinations, received her certificate from the education department this week.

The Methodist church received a thorough cleaning last week at the hands of some of the members of the church.

Last Sunday evening, in this church, Miss Scott, field secretary of the Deaconsess Movement of this denomination, presented to a large congregation the character and needs of this important department.

The high school football team was defeated here, by the Odessa seniors, on Saturday afternoon, 1 to 0. The game was very close and interesting, but the Odessa boys were much heavier and played a splendid game throughout. They will be welcomed here again.

Miss Beaman returned to her duties at the high school on Tuesday, after an absence of a week, on account of burns received in the accident at the chemical laboratory. She was heartily greeted by the pupils.

The first meeting of the high school literary society will be held on Wednesday next, at three o'clock. Rev. Mr. Duke will address the society and an essay will be read by Miss Grace Patterson.

C. H. Finkle has returned from New York, where he attended the annual convention of the American Carriage Manufacturers' Association.

Archibald Holes, Kinmount, paid his friends here a flying visit last week.

Lorne Fox met with a painful accident at the tannery last week, fracturing a rib by a fall, while working in the vat.

It is expected that Saturday, November 2nd, will be a field day for football at the high school, when two teams from the school will meet Sydenham high school, a junior game taking place in the morning and a senior in the afternoon.

John Macaulay, agent of C. H. Finkle, is on a trip in the north county as far as Renfrew and Eganville, taking orders.

CRESOLENE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS

A simple and effective remedy for

SORE THROATS AND COUGHS

They combine the germicidal value of Cresoline with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice. Your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps. Lassarre, Minas Co., Limited, Agents, Montreal, Que.

What's Wrong

Headaches, eyes feel dull, heavy and watery (after sewing or reading, eye lids twitch, print blurs and letters mix? A few minutes will suffice, for a complete examination of your eyes. Glasses, only prescribed where necessary.

Remember Our Motto is Satisfaction

It is the link that binds pleased customers to us. We have fitted thousands with Spectacles. Why not you?

H. E. SMITH, Optician.

Smiths' Jewellery Store



LOOKS LIKE YOUR COAT

Doesn't it? A pretty nice model, made 44 inches long or 50 inches long in fine melton cloths with fine quality velvet collar. A dressy coat and one that can be worn on almost any occasion. This is another one of those famous 20th CENTURY BRAND STYLE makers.

Graham & VanaIstyne.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.